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VOL. XX NO. 5— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Bombay Observes Complete Hartal Following Wholesale Arrests Of Congressmen In The City

PROTEST MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

CONGRESS FUNDS SEIZED BY POLICE.

The Bombay and suburban police had a busy time on Wednesday when they rounded up 57 Congressmen in all till evening. These included 9 arrests in the suburbs.

CONGRESS FUNDS SEIZED.

While the arrests were being carried out exclusively by the divisional police, the C. I. D. officers attached to the Special Branch visited the Central Bank of India and the Punjab National Bank and it is stated seized Congress funds to the tune of a half a lakh of rupees.

The C. I. D. demanded the examination of certain accounts and as a result of their investigations, it is believed, they found out that soon after the promulgation of the Ordinances a sum of Rs. 50,000 lying with the banks in the name of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Tilak Swaraj Fund had been transferred to certain individual names.

Under the latest Ordinances the Government have power to seize Congress funds and a ban, it is understood, has been placed on these accounts being operated upon by their owners.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN THE CITY AZAD MAIDAN MEETING.

Following the wholesale arrests, the city observed a complete Hartal. All the principal markets were closed, while schools and colleges were practically deserted.

Desh Sevikas in orange colour 'saries' appeared in Fort and picketed several foreign cloth shops on Wednesday afternoon.

Little before 3 p.m. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya accompanied by three women volunteers reached Morriny Road and posted one of them at the shop of Ahmed E. Esa Ali, a second at Karanjia's and the third at Bhesanias. All of them carried with them a bundle of clothes and jail kit ready to march to the jail.

Half an hour the picketing commenced, the shops closed their doors, and the pickets retired. Mrs. Kamaladevi, however, was arrested and conveyed to the Byculla House of Correction.

AZAD MAIDAN MEETING.

There was a huge meeting at the Azad Maidan on Wednesday evening. The meeting was convened to protest against the summary arrests in the city. Mr. Choksey addressed the meeting. A rumour got round that the police would interfere and break up the meeting, and a large crowd thronged the pavements opposite the Esplanade Police Station. But, the meeting passed off without any interference on the part of the police.

POLICE TAKE POSSESSION OF CONGRESS HOUSE.

Earlier in the day, the police took possession of the Congress House, pulled down the National Flag and hoisted the Union Jack in its place. The raid of the Congress House was followed by similar raids on the offices of the Youth League and the Nav Juwan Bharat Sabha at Dwarkadas Mansion and the offices of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Girgaum Terraces. The police seized books and records and locked the premises.

At the Congress House, however, the police could not seize any articles or records, as the officebearers had previously taken good care to practically empty the premises of every bit of furniture and record.

100 MORE TO BE ROUNDED UP?

Turn Of "Smaller Frys" Next.

The arrests of Congressmen in Bombay on Wednesday though more than fifty does not exhaust the list. It is understood that about a hundred more persons are to be arrested yet. Those arrested already are supposed to be the principal leaders connected with Congress activities. Others to be arrested are the smaller "frys".

"NO LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN NEED BE AFRAID."

Assurance Of Bombay Governor

The Governor of Bombay in a message to the people of the Bombay Presidency says:—

"For reasons which have been fully explained in the communique issued by the Government of India, on Monday last, it has been found necessary to promulgate Ordinances giving to government the powers requisite to enable them to discharge their duty towards the citizens of this Presidency, and to save the people from the consequences that must inevitably follow if the Civil Disobedience movement is allowed to develop. Those consequences include internal turmoil, interference with legitimate trade and the delay of constitutional progress.

"While I and my Government have considered it desirable to arm ourselves with special powers, those powers will be used solely for the purpose of combating the attempt which has been made by Congress to hinder the machinery of Government and to interfere with the rights of the people. No lawabiding citizens has anything to fear from the ordinances that have been issued. On the contrary the ordinances will assist Government to protect law-abiding citizens in the pursuit of their lawful activities and usual avocations. We cannot, however, tolerate open or secret help to persons or bodies whose objects are avowedly unlawful and have been so declared. It is the duty of all law abiding citizens to abstain from participating in or giving any encouragement direct or indirect to the programme of civil disobedience with which Congress has now identified itself."

SETH ABDULLA SETH ARRESTED.

Seth Abdulla Seth of the Satyagraha Camp, Ville Parle, has been arrested.

"Day Of Freedom Fast Approaching."

In the course of a message of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya to the Volunteers of the Hindus-

(Continued on page 5.)

POLICE PICKET DR. ANSARI'S HOUSE IN DELHI

New Delhi, Jan. 6.

Police picket is standing outside Dr. Ansari's house since this morning and searching enquiries are made from those who visit his house. Two volunteers were arrested in the city for announcing the boycott of British goods.—A. P.

Mahatma's Successors.

MAHADEV DESAI AND KAKA KALELKAR TO EDIT "YOUNG INDIA" AND "NAVJIVAN."

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Mr. Mahadev Desai has assumed the editorship of the "Young India" and Kaka Kalelkar has assumed the editorship of the "Navjivan" after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

BERAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE SUSPENDED.

YEOTMAL, Jan 6.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee has suspended its constitution and nominated Presidents and Secretaries to carry on "war" activities.—A. P.

LADIES ARRESTED IN CAWNPORE.

Police Disperse A Meeting.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 6.

Crowds collected to-day at many places, including the vicinity of the Congress Office. At Generalganj crossing, six ladies were lecturing on the Civil Disobedience movement.

The police charged and dispersed the crowds and arrested the ladies.

One constable was hurt in head when some boys threw stones near the Congress Office, and was removed to hospital.

Crowds are gathering in larger numbers near the Kotwali at Meston Road raising shouts of "Gandhi-ki Jai".

Mr. Bhagwati Prasad Nigam who delivered a speech in the Chowk has been arrested.—A. P.

REGRET AT CONGRESS LEADERS' ARREST.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION.

CAWNPORE, January 6.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board has passed a resolution expressing regret at Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders' arrests as also at the Viceroy's refusing to grant an interview to Mahatma Gandhi. Thereafter the Board transacted other business.—A.P.

Mr. Bajaj Reaches Wardhaganj

(From A Correspondent).

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 6.

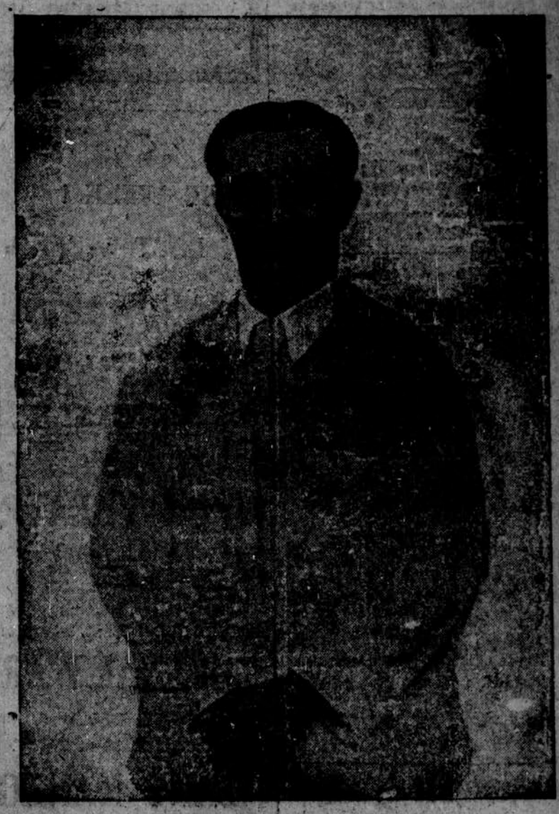
According to the original programme Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Srimati Jankidevi Bajaj arrived in the morning from Bombay. Through the whole route the police watched their movements.

Seth Govinddas—A Dictator.

(From A Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 6.

The Provincial and District Congress Committee constitution is suspended in C. P. Hindustani, and Seth Govinddas has been appointed First Dictator of the province.



SJT. K. F. NARIMAN

Troops Occupy Meeting Place In Benares.

COMPLETE HARTAL OBSERVED IN THE CITY.

One More Person Dies In Hospital

BENARES, Jan. 6.

In connection with last evening's firing, a complete hartal is being observed to-day. All Muslim shops are also closed.

According to non-omicial report brickbats were thrown after lathi charges were made. One more person who was in a precarious condition died in the Marwadi Hospital. Twenty persons are being treated there and others have been discharged.

From enquiries made about firing it appears that a crowd tried to proceed to the meeting place on the Town Hall grounds but the police did not allow it to enter gate.

BUCKSHOTS USED.

It is reported that brickbats fell on the police whereupon lathi charges were made on the crowd at the gate. This did not have the desired effect and ultimately the police fired buckshots under the orders of the District Magistrate who along with almost all gazetted officers was present on the spot.

TO DEFY SECTION 144.

It was arranged by Congressmen to take a procession of only five volunteers but a crowd of spectators collected in front of the Town Hall was very large. This procession was arranged in defiance of an order under Section 144. Nine Congressmen have been arrested in connection with this demonstration.

TROOPS OCCUPY MEETING PLACE.

The Town Hall ground where the procession was to terminate and the meeting was announced to be held was occupied by troops, British and Indian, and police force before the arrival of the procession. Only the police force was called in.—A. P.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF BENARES HAPPENINGS.

BENARES, January 6.

Following is the official account of last evening's happenings here yesterday. A huge crowd endeavoured to assemble on the Town Hall grounds in defiance of order passed under section 144 Cr. P. Code.

The District Magistrate and other Magistrates tried for an hour and a half to disperse the crowd by peaceful measures. This having failed, the crowd was pushed back. Stone throwing started and some policemen were injured by it. The District Magistrate was also hit.

When the situation appeared to become dangerous, the District Magistrate ordered the police to fire on the crowd. Fourteen rounds of buckshots were fired and one man was killed. The crowds then dispersed. British and Indian troops stood by in reserve. All injured persons were examined by the Military Surgeon and were removed by Seva Samiti Ambulance.—A.P.

"FOURTH BENGAL DICTATOR" SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, January 6.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Islamabadi, described as the fourth "Dictator" of the Bengal Congress, and another, were arrested by the police at Shradhanand Park as the conveners of a meeting to protest (as had been announced in handbills) against recent lathi charges by the police. 200 persons attended the meeting.

Mr. Purshottam Roy, Secretary of the Burrabazaar Congress Committee, was to-day arrested under the Emergency Ordinance, and four persons arrested under the Picketing Ordinance.

PRABHAT PHERIES DISPERSED.

For the first time to-day a batch of women known as Prabhat Pheries, who have been paradiing the streets in the morning singing national songs for the last few days, was challenged by the police, at whose orders the women dispersed.—A.P.

"STRIKE AT THE MONEY BAGS OF REVOLUTIONARIES."

Mahatma Accused Of "Planting Germ Of Murder."

FLEET STREET SLUICE GATES OPEN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The deportation of Mahatma Gandhi remains the principal demand of the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail" which are suggesting Burma, the Andamans or Seychelles as suitable places, but the papers underline the need for striking at the revolutionaries' moneybags.

The "Daily Express" goes further. It subordinates all other news to a cable from Mr. Villiers, 'inter alia', recommending deportation. The leading article, however, deprecates Mahatma Gandhi's deportation as a forerunner of his later triumphant return, and asks: "If the poor deluded assassin is punished to the full limits of the law, why should we develop sensitiveness towards the man who has planted the germ of murder in the assassin's brain".

A HOMILY.

On the other hand the "News Chronicle" leader takes the form of a homily on the dangers of exaggeration, and argues that fundamentally the only difference between Congress and the Government of India is by what means and how soon can the next step towards the ideal of self-government be taken. In the next few dangerous weeks this fact may be obscured and forgotten on both sides, hence no opportunity should be lost of restating it and compelling extremists to recognise it.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS ON ORDINANCE RAJ.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Commenting on the Indian situation, the "Daily News" states: "Reports from all parts of India, and particularly the North, show that efforts to organise hartals and other demonstrations against Government action have fallen flat and that the last boycott movement so nearly emptied the people's pockets that they are in no mood to tolerate its revival."

Further emergency ordinances issued yesterday give special powers to the Magistracy for coping with the Civil Disobedience Movement. Broadly speaking, the Ordinances now in force have been drafted in the light of earlier experience of Congress tactics and are designed to meet these promptly and with minimum disturbance.

A PIOUS HOPE.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a survey of these measures says that while the area affected by the emergency powers may be extended as required, the Government will naturally be anxious to avoid as far as possible putting measures into force that would interfere with the normal movements of the population.—B. O. W.

SECTION 144 SUSPENDED ALLAHABAD.

"No More Danger Of Breach Of Peace."

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

The District Magistrate, Allahabad, has suspended the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. except in respect of carrying lathis and has allowed orderly procession on the ground that there is now no danger of a breach of the public peace.

Three arrests have been made in connection with yesterday's procession.

The ban on public meetings having been removed, there was a meeting in Pursottamdas Park this evening, Mrs. Uma Nehru presiding.—A. P.

DR. PATTABI SITARAMAYYA ARRESTED.

MASULIPATAM, Jan. 6.

Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, ex-Member of the Congress Working Committee and two others namely the President and the Secretary of the local Congress Committee have been arrested on the charge of disobeying orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. by addressing meeting in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.—A. P.

Section 144 In Fyzabad.

PERSONS PREVENTED FROM DECLARING HARTAL.

FYZABAD, Jan. 6.

Three notices under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code were promulgated yesterday evening. One is general for Fyzabad and Sjodhya Municipality prohibiting meetings or processions.

The second is against Mr. Daya Krishna Lallanji, Mr. Sudeshri Prasad and Mr. Ghulam Hosain prohibiting them from organising Congress work and the third prohibiting instigation of persons to declare hartals.

A partial hartal was observed here. Muslim shops were all opened to-day.—A. P.

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January 7.
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Penag Maru, 14-1, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
Hankow Maru, 8|1, N. Y. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, O. S. Kaisha.
Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 15|1, P. and O. S. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, N. Y. O. S. Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 18|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM BREINDISI.
Comorin, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola, 2-1-32, M M & Co.
Karanja, 16|1, M. M. and Co.
Khandalla, 30|1 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 9|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 24-1, M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia, N. F. G. T. Co.
C|o Shanghai, N F J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rotenfels. N F L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Kaga Maru, 13|1 N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 13|1, M. A. S. N.
Nagato Maru, 8-1, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna 8-1, M M & Co.
Bamora 13-1, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Gambhira 3-1, M M and Co.
Garbeta, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara NF, M M and Co.
Jalapalaka, 5|1, S. S. N. Co.
Golconda, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Storviken, N. F. S. S. N. Co.
Querimba, N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Rahmani 12-1, T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 13|1 M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Mantua, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda, M. M. and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.
C|o Shanghai, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rotenfels, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Nagato Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore, P. and O. S. N Co.
Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
FROM BUSRAH.
Vasna, M M & Co.
Bamora, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambhira, M. M. and Co.
Garbeta, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara M M and Co.
Jalapalaka, S. S. N. Co.
Storviken, S. S. N. Co.
Golconda, M. M. and Co.
Querimba, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Rahmani T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, M. M. and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES:
S S Jalapalaka G.L.D. 5-1-32.
S S Gurna G.L.D. 5-1-32.
S S Nippon G.L.D. 5-1-32.
S S Sophie Marie G.L.D. 5-1-32.
S S Vasna K.L.D. 5-1-32.
S S Jehangir G.L.D. 5-1-32.
S S Bahaduri G.L.D. 5-1-32.
S S Ariosto G.L.D. 6-1-32.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, January 6.

S S Clan Macvicar; Agents: J Finlay & Co. from Glasgow:—70 cases cotton thread, 50 cases ale, 15 cases stout, 136 cases whiskey, 65 cases wine, 295 cases beer, 32 cases paper, 125 cases soap, 62 cases bolts and nuts, 100 cases canvas, 200 bags fire clay, 5000 pieces fire bricks, 213 bundles steel sheets, 123 bundles tyres, 500 bundles wire, 102 bundles axles, 132 bales newspaper.

From Manchester:—261 bales cotton yarn, 215 bales cotton goods, 250 bales cottons, 292 bales newspaper, 100 cases glassware, 85 cases alum, 36 cases cotton rope, 92 cases paper, 620 cases machinery, 47 drums whale oil, 20 drums chemicals, 111 drums lub. oil, 4000 bags soda ash, 219 cases accumulators, 2000 bundles hoops, 185 drums dyes.

From Fowey:—1462 tons China clay.

From Liverpool:—35 cases art. silk yarn, 98 cases cotton P. goods, 207 cases springs, 28 cases paper, 40 cases brackets, 166 cases looms, 66 cases machinery, 35 cases whisky, 111 cases stearine, 1509 drums chemicals, 1446 drums paint, 200 cases glycerine, 50 cases gypsum, 57 cases tragon, 138 cases cylinders, 60 cases candles, 111 cases stearine, 15 cases beer, 96 cases machinery, 195 cases tiles, 60 loose cisterns, 69 cases oil cloth, 100 bales newspaper, 1646 cases soap, 90 bundles tubes, 990 bundles steel keys, 144 bundles steel flanges, 76 drums dyes, 103 drums loose pulleys, 200 cases E'ware, 12380 loose fire bricks, 50 cases accumulators, 720 cases cycle rims.

From Alexandria:—102 bales cotton.

From Suez:—751 drums asphalt.

S S Steel Exporter; Agents: M M & Co., from New York:—428 bales old clothing, 400 bales newspaper, 50 cases medicines, 63 cases cement, 864 cases starch, 56 cases batteries, 92 cases tyres and tubes, 50 cases cotton goods, 102 cases cotton remnants, 55 cases flash-light cells, 82 cases playing cards, 25 cases Q oats, 137 cases auto parts, 220 drums lub. grease, 153 drums lub. oil, 176 drums dyes.

From Philadelphia:—1680 drums lub. oil, 45 drums lub. grease, 6025 bundles hoop steel.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, January 6.

S S Mantua, for London:—2 casks animal skin, D Abraham & Sons; 12 bales animal skin, R Harilal & Bros; 17 bales animal skin, A Azizulla; 12 bales animal skin, G Suchedina; 1 bale animal skin, M Massi; 25 bales animal skin, H Habibulla; 2 bales animal skin, H A M G H Sawal; 9 bales woollen carpets, F Hajioff.

For New York:—1 bale animal skin, A F Din & Co.

S S Durenda, for Hull:—4414 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 2800 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Havre:—1211 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Tarantia, for Liverpool:—11 bales horns, D Abraham & Sons.

For Glasgow:—67 drums magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesia Works.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Manchester:—875 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S City of Shanghai, for Liverpool:—1280 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co; 1360 bags ground nut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co; 5272 bags ground nut seed and 1260 bags groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

For Hull:—624 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Antwerp:—680 bags ground nut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

S S Rotenfels, for Hamburg:—146 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 15 bales buffalo hides, H A K A Majid.

For Antwerp:—61 bales hemp, P Jadavji; 50 bales hemp, M Nissim; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Ghent:—235 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Copenhegan:—27 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Nagato Maru, for Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 150 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—450 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 5.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	10
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	101-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	84-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	74-1/2
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	100
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	38-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	44
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loans	51
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	68-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	55-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	96-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	90-5/8

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan. 5.

	£
Copper Bragiers	54
Yellow Metal	43-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	Nominal. 13-1/2
Sorrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9-1/8
Tin English Ingots	139-3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Jan. 5.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 2
C. & F. Calcutta.
Jan/March, per cwt 9/
C. & F. Bombay.
Jan/March per cwt 9/0-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.
Jan/Mar. per cwt 9/0-1/2

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 5.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6/2/3
Loans 4-3/4 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market

LONDN DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 5.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-13/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 6 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 p.c.

LALJI PENDSEY'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

"British Imperialism Means British Govt."

CHIEF JUSTICE'S DICTUM

"British imperialism in India could apply only to the British Government in India, and if they destroyed the British Imperialism by revolutionary means, they were destroying the British Government in India." With these remarks, the Hon. Chief Justice dismissed the appeal of Lalji Pendse who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the charge of sedition and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

Lalji Pendse, is was alleged, had delivered an address on Jatin Das Day at Chowpaty in which he exhorted his audience to over throw the British Government by revolutionary methods. The defence of the accused was what he meant was the overthrow of Imperialism and not Government. His Lordship the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blomfield after hearing the appeal dismissed it summarily with the above observation.

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AMATEUR ACTORS

Helpful Hint's

(By W. Spencer-Seening)

If the final choice of a play has yet to be made I would urge those responsible to exercise every care in their selection. Avoid plays which are "dated" unless the society's members are clever and experienced enough to play them in the period, and even then the fact that they are anachronistic often evokes cynicism. I refer particularly, to plays written before the War, the sentiment of which, more often than not, is out of tune with present-day ideas.

A play for amateurs should be well within the range of the members. It should tell a good tale, contain some humour, and, above all, be good entertainment, for that, after all, is what the majority of the patrons of amateur dramatic societies really want.

I assume that the society has chosen an efficient and reliable producer. This is far and away the most important factor in the whole business. It may be, however, that an inexperienced society is not wealthy enough to engage the services of a professional producer, nor has it among its members an outstanding figure who selects himself. Here, therefore, are a few hints to those who without previous experience, have been entrusted with the task of producing.

STUDY THE STAGE.

Study the play thoroughly and form, quite positively, your own ideas as to each character and the business involved. If possible, see the stage upon which the play is to be performed, also the scenery available, and make a careful note of any restrictions which will compel you to modify the sceneplot as it appears in the playbook. Don't rely entirely upon the printed stage directions in the book, but work out all movements of the characters in a way which will be practicable, according to the scenery and stage space at your disposal.

Inspire confidence in your cast. Don't overpraise them, but at least give them encouragement. Don't hesitate to pull them up if a particular bit of business or the way in which a line is said is not to your liking. If an actor or actress falls seriously short of requirements do not administer reproof before the rest of the cast, but take him or her aside and explain matters quietly.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

Don't attempt to produce and play a leading part at the same time. It is an impossible task, and both the production and the part you play will suffer. Show no favouritism. To do so is bound to lead to discord and friction. Finally, have a clear understanding at the outset that you are to be the captain of the ship, so to speak. A producer's word should be law, however, much the members of the cast may disagree with his view.

And now for the actors and actresses My first piece of advice to them—and it is based upon 26 years' experience of the amateur stage—is to read the play through at least twice before rehearsals commence and so get a through "hang" of the play and of the part you are to take. Don't commit your lines to memory before you start rehearsing—unless, of course, the producer insists upon this, but, if he does, he is, in my opinion making a big mistake. If you do they will be learned in parrot fashion, without proper inflection and without real understanding of the effect of what is being said. Start learning your lines after one or to rehearsals, and then learn only what you have rehearsed. The speaking of the lines will then be natural, and, incidentally, much easier to commit to memory. You will connect certain phrases with certain movements or bits of business and the result will be an intelligent rehearsed performance.

Don't attempt to force the playing of your character unduly, and especially avoid playing off your own part against others, unless, of course, it is intended in the play. Every character should be in its proper perspective.

IMPORTANCE OF MAKEUP.

Shortly before the performance is to take place read the play through again. It has the same effect as reading through a letter you have written. On the night of the performance give yourself plenty of time to prepare. Last-moment arrivals mean a hurried make-up, and—what is even more important—they alarm everybody behind. If you are not experienced in theatrical make-up get someone who is to do this for you. If the company are mostly inexperienced it will pay to hire a perruquier. A bad make-up has often ruined a show.

Look round the stage before the curtain rises and see that properties which you are to use are to hand Be sure that you know which way the doors open—inwards or outwards. Once the play has started foreget that there is an audience. On no account look into the auditorium in the hope of seeing a friend.

ACT ALL THE TIME.

Remember that the moments when you are not speaking are as important as those when you are. One must be acting all the time. And, above all, speak up. Keep up your voice until the last consonant is sounded. An actor or actress who is not heard would have been far better employed in doing something else.—W. S. L. "News Chronicle")

Dad . . . .
When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of" Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of
CAFIASPIRIN
tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-fireness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.
BAYER

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Indian Music

Daily Experience

Sri Ragini Devi, the American exponent of Indian music, has been recently enlightening opinion in Calcutta with her art experiences and conclusions. She rightly, describes her difficulties. She was, everywhere, in Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow, and Bombay handicapped, she observes, before she could obtain the right response from "local musicians."

* * * *

A Practicul

Intelligent Exponent

She visualises dancing, decidedly, as a practicable vital art, not as a mechanical routine. She has therefore, quite justifiably, distinguished her work from common place Indian dancing."

* * * *

Art Of Dance

Not Subordinate

Sri Ragini Devi has in the reported interview expressed more than one independent suggestion which reveals her more than average interest. But these views could be examined, adequately only on a future occasion. In the meantime, it is essential to remember and encouraging to feel that Sri Ragini Devi does not submit to dancing as "a sort of supplementary part of a singing performance."

THE FILMS SHOULD BE MADE

For The Average Man,

What sort of audience has the film producer in mind when he sets out to make a picture? The question has been raised by a rather curious statement of Mr. John Maxwell's at a recent meeting of British Instructional Films. When it as suggested to him that films like "The Windjammer," although doubtless of a high artistic value, were hardly calculated to make big money in the cinemas, Mr. Maxwell replied that "The Windjammer" "marked a period in which we were making films for the intelligentsia," and intimated that the present policy, under the supervision of British International, was "to get on with the production of box-office films."

It is interesting to know that there really was a period in which films were being made for the intelligentsia in England. Many people—including, I think, the intelligentsia—believe that they always have been made for saps, hicks, and nitwits. The statement does clear up certain dark places in "The Windjammer," and in a near contemporary from the same studio, "Tell England," which never, fell comfortably into the nitwit category. It does explain the stylised Canadian sequence in "One Family," the lyric preciosity of "A Southern April," and some of Anthony Asquith's more scholarly distilnations. But it also throws a vivid and not very flattering light on the mentality of the British producer, who can sit down and divide up the whole potential movie public into box-office and intelligentsia. and pigeon-hole his films to fit the tags.

KIND OF FILMS WANTED.

It is perhaps, on the whole, better to make a film for the intelligentsia than for the hicks—although the hicks have a virility and a sound laughter that could do the academic cinema no harm. But the movie that we want in England is neither of these extremes. We what films for the man of ordinary education, culture, and common-sense. We want films that will really make us laugh, really make us think, really make us enjoy ourselves. We need, and we emphatically have not got, an adult entertainment for the average adult mind, and until our studios decide to give it to us they will still be up against the problem of public indifference.

ENGLISH AUDIENCE AND AMERICAN.

If the British producer wants to know why I am picking this quarrel exclusively with him, when many of the American films are just as shoddy, just as nitwitted, it is because he is the only man whom the tastes of the British public seriously concern. The American movie, however ready it may be to trade with this country, is really independent of our market. It cannot afford to study our preferences and note our reactions; the citizen at home has always got the final vote. But the British films industry must satisfy the British public or go under—and first of all it must learn to "identify" the British public. There are more people in Great Britain than those who go to the cinema to-day. We have not got the movie habit here, every man jack of us, as they have it in the States. For better or for worse, the movie means nothing in the majority of our lives. That is a hard fact to grasp, for those of us who, as producers, or business men, or players, or critics, are in the heart of the racket, but it is a fact nevertheless, and we have got to face it. The real film audience of Great Britain—that is, the potential audience, the maximum buying power on which our trade can reckon—is still to a large extent faithful to the theatres, the concert halls, the gardens and the sports grounds, listening to the radio, playing the gramophone, and reading a book in an armchair at home.

These people, Mr. Maxwell, are not intelligentsia, even though they may not happen to rush to the box-office to see a British International Film. They are not hicks either, although they may shout with laughter at Clapham and Dwyer, and occupy their off hours in walking long distances to push a little white ball eighteen times into a hole in the ground. They are the great mass of ordinary, right-thinking men and women of this country, whom you need badly, but who, at the moment, neither need you nor know of your existence. I recommend them to your attention, as an alternative to "box office," in the event of you, or any of your colleagues, feeling the urge to "go intellectual" again.

(C. A. LEJEUNE IN OBSERVER.)

THE CINEMA

In Malay

A plea for British films of the best type for exhibition to native races was made by Mr. G. Bilainkin at the Imperial Institute, London, yesterday, when he spoke on his adventures in the peninsula while editing an English daily newspaper in Penang.

Despite the often appalling imported films—most of which, said Mr. Bilainkin, should be forbidden not derive everything done by the audiences included natives but in Europe too—the Malays held the British in great regard. The colour complex of the Chinese, however, was becoming more acidulated because of the influence of the "talkies." It was a great shame that more British films could not be sent to the country—and, among those, films that did not deride everything done by the British middle and upper classes.

Mr. Bilainkin recalled an outburst of feeling among the Malays—the only one he could remember—when they discovered that an English cigarette firm was sending out packets of cigarettes enclosing cards depicting the image of the Prophet. A protest meeting was called and there were signs of trouble, but cables were sent to Singapore and London, and oil was poured on the troubled waters. Emphasising the remarkable power of the boycott when the instrument was used by the Chinese, the lecturer said that when a Belgain was accused in the Penang court of a technical assault on a Chinese woman barrister at the quay during disembarkation from a steamer there was immediate activity. Within about four or five days the cigarettes sold by the man's (British) employers were everywhere banned, signs torn down, and tradesmen threatened if they dared to retain the signs in the Straits Settlements there were already more quinese Dhan Malay's and unless the present restriction on immigration from China was continued, serious problems would shortly arise.—"Manchester Guardian."

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES.

SAGAR MOVIETONE: — The next Super-Talkie to be produced by the Sagar Movietone is "Mirabai" featuring Miss. Kamala, the songstress and Dancer from Benares and Jal Merchant. Mr. Ramnik Desai is handling this Talkie. Some special songs are to be introduced in this Talkie. Preparations for the production of a few more talkies are on hand such as:—(1) Aladin or the Wonderful Lamp, (2) Sultana Chand Bibi, (3) Malati-Madhav and (4) Maharatha Karna.

PRABHAT CINETONE (KOLHAPUR):—Mr. Shantharam, Mrs. Durga Khote assisted by all other stars of the Prabhat Studios are giving finishing touches for the film expected to be released very shortly at the Cinema Majestic.

RANJIT MOVIETONE: — Mr. Chandulal J. Shah has just finished his second Talkie "The Divine Lady". Side by side two other silent productions have also been completed by Mr. N. B. Desai.

SAROJ MOVIETONE: — Their second Talkie "Gulbakavali" with Mr. Ahsrafkhan, Miss Nazoo and Miss. Zeebu Nissa is having its final touch. Immediately after that they will produce "Aladin."

MEHTA LUHAR PRODUCTIONS:—Mehta Luhar's next picture "Red Lion" is awaiting release. Other productions which are handled by Messrs. C. M. Luhar and H. S. Mehta are "Noor-E-Hind" and "Panther".

Sex Film And The Child

Their Influence

The children's cinema in Islington has just completed a year's work. Twelve months' experience has brought to light some very interesting facts that are well worth study. There will, of course, always be some difference of opinion on which films are suitable for children and which are not: but the Islington experience does give some evidence that ought not be ignored.

SILENT FILMS PREFERRED.

From the start, Dr. Donald Soper, the organiser of this movement, has used only silent films, the reason being, as he said the other day in an interview with "The Observer," that "the children who come to our cinema, for instance—who have not, I am afraid I have often found some of the critics of Sunday opening among those who have either never been to a film or who go to bed so early that there is no temptation to go to one.

SEX FILM AND THE CHILD.

"Of course, there are good films and bad ones: I would be the last person to deny that some of the big popular successes have a thoroughly pernicious influence on children. And on grown-ups too, for that matter. The Wild West melodrama seems to me as a rule, though, to be perfectly harmless; even the sex film may do no harm, for the simple reason that a child does not understand half what is being said. Passionate kisses simply gives them the giggles. What I do object to is coarseness—not the Rabelasian coarseness, which does not seem to me particularly harmful—but the crude, sneaking coarseness which the children recognise at once. Nor would I show any of the films that exploit that what is known as the 'he-man' stuff exploited by actors like Wallace Beery (though I agree that Beery is often saved by his sense of humour).

"But we must not fall into the error of trying to judge films on certain cast-iron rules. There are many nature films, for instance, which I would never think of showing to children. A child gets a nightmare for a week if he sees the head of an ant magnified a hundredfold. But given a film like 'Cimarron,' I cannot see why the cinema should not have the best possible effect on children. What we all have to do is to use all the influence we possess to get the decent film. The English public does not, I am sure want the other sort; only it is too lazy to say so. Even if it were not, the task before us would be hard enough. The cinema is without a man with a message, and the only standard imposed by the film companies is the box office standard. But don't despair."

THE TYRAMMY OF "MAKE-UP"

Hardship At Hollywood

The film star's face—like business women to-day—is her fortune.

In a world where surface values count for so much, none of us can afford to neglect our good looks, and it is interesting to compare our little private methods with the more professional ones of artists who have developed beauty culture to the very highest degree as a business asset.

MODES OF EXERCISE.

Every studio employs a host of trades people who, though not directly concerned in picture-making, nevertheless play a vitally important part in building up the ultimate results.

There are specially trained make-up men and "artists," whose job it is to see that the start hair is always kept in perfect condition. Small armies of dressmakers, manicurists, masseurs, chiropodists, physical culture specialists, tearoom waitresses, and other people normally unconnected with the entertainment business make a good livelihood in ministering to the wants of cinema stars.

ROUTINE OF WORKING DAY.

The film actress's working day usually commences at about 7 a.m. (everyone is expected to be on the set made up at 8), and goes on until 7 p.m., or later.

She finds very little time for exercise or relaxation during the day, and when she returns home at night she is too fagged out to thin of anything but sleep in preparation for the next day's exertions.

Mary Pickford told me, during her recent visit to London, that her normal time for going to bed is 9 p.m. The earnest, hard-working film star will not jeopardise her career by wild parties at night, or by risking the loss of her beauty sleep.

It follows, therefore, that any health and beauty culture in which she indulges—and both are necessary for the maintenance of her standard—must be confined to studio hours. Hence the employment found for so many subsidiary workers on the up-to-date "floor."

MODES OF ENERCISE.

Horse-riding is a luxury in which many of the wealtheir stars indulge. It keeps down their weight, and the morning canter along sandy roads, past fruit farms with orange and peach-trees in full blossom, is one of the spring-time delights which make Hollywood seem like paradise. Even at this time of the year the mild climate of California gives outdoor exercise at 5 a.m. a glamour which it would hardly have on a frostly, fogbound November morning in England.

Another aid to beauty and fitness which Hollywood workers sear by is open air bathing. Most of the stars have their own private swimming pools in their spacious grounds, but for the less fortunate there are luxurious bathing facilities in the athletic clubs attached to various studios.

Here, too, are gymnasiums with physical culture aids of every kind. Swedish drill has many devotees in the film colony, and strict attention to diet is considered an article of first importance in the players' creed of beauty.

BLONDE HEADS IN VOGUE.

Girls with brunette hair, it is reported, are becoming almost extinct in Hollywood. The new lighting for talkies makes blonde hair stand out, consequently dark heads are gradually fading from the picture world, and chemists are doing a great trade supplying the peroxide which is mainly responsible for the present crop of platform blondes. Even girls whose hair is naturally golden use bleaching preparations to get a still lighter effect.

As fifty per cent. of good grooming depends upon the tidy way in which the hair is dressed, and as the high-powered studio lamps are directly opposed to the maintenance of the hair's shining fluffiness, shampoo specialists are constantly in attendance to give the necessary first-aid treatment.

Camomile shampoos are very popular with the owers of blonde heads. The decoction of camomile flowers can be easily made by pouring boiling water on a few handful of dried camomile flower heads. When cool, the liquid is strained and used partly with purest castille soaps for washing, and partly (with lemon juice) as a rinse.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

It is a well-known fact that sunlight playing on the roots of the hair has a most beneficial effect:

Stars cooped up in a studio all day and unable to get the genuine article often turn to artificial sunlight by exposing their tresses to a medical lamp while resting as you see Mae Clake doing in the photograph herewith.

A REST FROM CREAMS.

Modern artists in make-up have discovered many wonderful tricks for "cheating" the camera. So skilful is the use made of light and shade in applying creams and powders that the montours of an actress' face can be entirely changed when submitted to the lens. Many a star has been literally "made" by her make-up man, under the supervision of a skilled producer.

It is worth remarking, however, that most of the film stars confine make-up to their studio hours, and keep only a little face-powder for their private lives! It is good, they say, to give the face a rest from creams and powders once in a while, taking care to cleanse the pores thoroughly, and tone up the skin by massaging it with a little lump of ice.—"Reynold's Weekly."

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London Topics By Air Mail

MACDONALD'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

LONDON, (By Air Mail). Dec. 26, 1931.

Of all the wild rumours of the week the striking one has been the story that Mr. MacDonald is worrying about his future and is, therefore, contemplating organising a new party in the country with the help of Mr. Baldwin, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir John Simon. There is no doubt that as matters stand, the Prime Minister is placed in a very peculiar difficulty because he has only a handful of personal supporters in the House of Commons. Perhaps, this may be considered as one of the many factors which make his friends talk of forming a new Party which they hope might be used as a bridge in case his present plans end in disaster. And according to the "Daily Telegraph" "the idea that he is trembling in advance at the coming onslaughts of the extreme Protectionists and considering how he may entrench himself and Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon against them is just a merry jest." In the Labour circles the suggestion that the Premier contemplates building up a new National Labour party machine is considered as a gossip started to serve Lord Beaverbrook's propaganda ends.

TORY MOVE

According to the "Doily Herald," "the idea of the break-up of the existing Tory and Liberal Parties and their reorganisation into a new party is impossible. A proposal of this character, the paper says, if put forward seriously, would produce a Conservative revolt inside and outside Parliament, which would sweep its authors out of the Cabinet and lead to the formation of a purely Conservative administration. Quite obviously the idea is mooted by the Empire Free Traders to create suspicion against Mr. Baldwin and prepare the way for his removal from the leadership of the Conservative Party in favour of one who is more likely to support food taxes." When interviewed on the question Mr. MacDonald denied the report by adding "You can give the report a flat contradiction. You can say that the idea has not entered my head". Perhaps Mr. MacDonald knows full well the time and immense expenditure of money required to create an efficient party machine in this country. The Mussolini of England, Sir Oswald Mosley, had money and tried the organisation of such a party with a boxer as his chief adviser and ultimately found himself to have failed ignominously. His weekly paper the "Action" which he started only in October will close its career with the closing of the year for the simple reason that he had sunk money in a bottomless well without drawing anything out of it. In the meantime conversations at the Labour Party Headquarters indicate that the Prime Minister finds himself up against the problem of having no party and though he hopes that it may be possible to co-operate again with the Labour Party his hopes are foredoomed to failure since in no section of the Labour Party, it is stated, is there any movement for reunion.

I. L. P. POSITION

A request that a special meeting of the National Council of the Independent Labour Party should be called to consider disaffiliation from the Labour Party has been made by Mr. Alan Skinner, the Party's London representative. It is suggested that the National Council should issue a recommendation for or against disaffiliation to the nine divisional conferences which are to be held in the next two months. A plebiscite of the member of the National Council has been taken to ascertain if they are in favour of holding the special meeting. Some members take the members of the National Council should not intervene, and that it should allow the divisional conferences a free hand in reaching their decision. Mr. P. J. Dollan, the Scottish chairman and Mr. David Kirkwood, M.P., both members of the National Council, are reported to have declared themselves opposed to disaffiliation. And at the last meeting of the Executive, the majority of members definitely expressed themselves as being opposed to disaffiliation. The Scottish division which is the largest with 260 branches will meet in the third week of the next month to take its decision on the issue though it is understood that the Glasgow branches are evenly divided on the subject and in the Scottish provinces the majority is stated to be against disaffiliation. When this question of disaffiliation is staring in the face of the Labour Party Executive, which is bound to suffer financially if the disaffiliation threat is carried into effect, an effort is being made by the Executive to trace cases of want among former Labour members of Parliament who lost their seats and their only means of subsistence in the recent merciless onslaught by the Electorate under the inspiration of the national cries of the Conservative Party. Many ex-M.P.s are at present reported to be out of work and some of them are almost penniless. To those who had no trade union or other posts to resume after the election, Mr. Middleton, the Assistant Secretary of the Labour Party has written a private letter asking if they are in actual want. The problem of giving relief present serious difficulties. The Party has no available fund for this purpose, but when it is known how many are in actual want a suitable line of action will, it is stated, be considered.

AMERICA'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT

A dark picture of the situation in America was painted during the week by Sir Arthur Duckham, President of the Federation of British Industries, who returned from a business visit to the United States. Sir Arthur said he had never seen America so depressed. Their business people had no faith in anything, not even in the best of their stocks. The gambling boom was finished. The production of the factories was down on every hand. The output of motor cars had fallen from 35,000 to 7,000 cars a day. Steel works were down by about 25 per cent on production. "For the first time," says Sir Arthur, "in my life I have seen Americans really economising. Of course, they will recover eventually. It is a wonderful country industrially and the fullest developed in the world" According to Sir Arthur the people of the Middle West did not seem to understand that America was not going to receive full reparations. They do not understand the European situation, nor do they realise that payment of war debts in full is impracticable. Discussing unemployment problem the President of the British Industries Federation stated "America is trying to deal with her unemployment problem by charity, which is almost amounting to coercion. If you give to charity, you are entitled to wear red feather or a button. It cannot be done by charity. No doubt they will have to adopt a system of doles in the end." Sir Arthur concluded by observing that there was tremendous sympathy in the United States with Great Britain, for the way Britain was tackling her troubles. The feeling towards Britain was never better than it was now and Britain should cultivate that friendship as Britain and America had to look after the peace and well-being of the whole world.

BRITISH SHIPPING

As reported last week, a deputation from the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation met Sir Charles Hopwood, one of the permanent officials at the Board of Trade to submit a request for State assistance towards an early resumption of work on the Cunard Liner. The help asked for, it is understood, was not in the nature of subsidy, for the Trade Union officials, who were present on the occasion, expressed opposition to such a step. They suggested two alternative methods of financial assistance. A Government guarantee to the Cunard Company of a loan representing the difference between the normal cost of discounting bills and the existing abnormal rates or the loan—for a long term at easy rates—of a sufficient sum to finance the Cunard Liner in continuing the building of the versal. All that the official did was to give promise of conveying the suggestion to his President, Sir Walter Runciman. According to the Federation, in September last the shipping tonnage in construction was 417,385 tons against 1,560,254 tons in December of 1929, and less than one half of the figure of a year ago. This position was reflected in the unemployment figures. In December it was recorded as 60.2 per cent or a much decreased number of persons employed in the industry, and in some districts more than 75 per cent were unemployed. It was on behalf of 3,500 of their own members who became unemployed by the suspension of work on the liner that the Unions made their appeal.

A SENTRY'S DUTIES

An interesting incident occurred on Saturday morning outside the Saint James's Palace. A royal sentry stood armed with bayoneted rifle and silently watched four tall-hated bandits carry out a smash-and-grab raid at a tobacco shop a few hundred feet away. According to the War Office the sentry on duty was right in not arresting the raiders, as he was under orders not to leave his post in any circumstance. The four bandits in evening clothes were thus able to hurl a brick through the window of the shop, grab hundreds of pounds worth of cigars and cigarette cases and dash away in a motor car. To interfere with civilian marauders so that it means leaving his post of duty, the War Office Official explained, is a serious dereliction of duty. How can he tell that such an incident has not been deliberately planned simply to lure the sentry away from his post? Though according to military regulations, all sentries mounted or on foot, must remainat their posts, which is their first and last duty, the War Office, however, are now searching through the regulations to discover if there may be some loophole by which fresh orders can be issued to prevent a repetition of Saturday's Gilbertian incident.

A grandfather clock with Westminster chimes, was presented on Saturday night by the Japanese colony in London to the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Matsudaira and Mrs. Matsudaira on the occasion of their silver wedding. It bears a silver plate inscribed with a poem in English, by Mr. Gonnoske Kemai, the Japanese poet. The poem begins:—

Five and twenty summers now
have gone,
Gone for ever like a dream,
Since first you vowed your
adoration true,
To the fairest of Flowers in our
sunrise Yamate-Land.

RICH SPEND: POOR STARVE

We are in the midst of Father Christmas atmosphere. True to the tradition of the present society, those who can are spending freely but the starving millions have no reason to be happy on the eve of the New Year. It is estimated that in London alone over £20,000,000 have been spent on gifts in the last ten days. Fortunes change hands in an hour in Bond Street. One man, says, the "Sunday Express," paid £6,000 for a mink fur coat for his wife. For his son, he bought a dressing gown worth £150. Contrast this with what happened to a married couple who have been granted at Stoke-on-Trent 4 shillings by the Public Assistance Committee. The couple have a total income of £1-1-0 out of which they have to pay rent, coal and gas, which comes to 17s. 7d. They are left with 3s 5d for food for a week. An ex-Serviceman at Musselburgh has been allowed 4s 9d a week by the Public Assistance Committee. His only other income is 4s a week Army Reserve pay. He pays five shillings three pence per week for his lodgings. These are not isolated instances. You can multiply them 'ad nauseum.' There is no end to the wailing of the poor families in the East End even though Father Christmas is said to be smiling over England.

Hartal In Lahore.

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Immediately on receipt of the news of arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Patel special supplements of English and vernacular papers were issued. Batches of volunteers also broadcast news by beat of drum and asked the people to observe a hartal. Hartal was observed in Hindu locality but Muslim shops remained open.—A. P.

GRANT OF OCCUPANCY RENT REMISSIONS IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

Regarding the grant of further occupancy rent remissions in Allahabad District, the revision of records is being completed. It is understood that remissions to the extent of three times more than the previous ones have been sanctioned.—A. P.

Ranbirsingh's Appeal Before Lahore High Court.

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The appeal of Ranbirsingh Durgadas and Chamanlal who were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge for conspiracy to murder the Governor was argued to-day before the bench of High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Dulipsingh and Mr. Justice Harrison. A number of lawyers and visitors were present in the Court. Arguments had not finished when the Court adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MEETINGS BANNED IN LUCKNOW.

—:o:—

Section 144 Promulgated.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

Under Section 144 Order was promulgated to-day prohibiting meetings in Aminauddaula Park to protest against arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Patel. The vicinity of the Park was closely guarded by police. A partial hartal was observed here today.—A. P.

Benares Congress Leaders Arrested.

BENARES, Jan. 5.

The first batch of the local Congress leaders, including Sjt. Shivaprasad Gupta and Sjt. Sampurnanand were arrested this morning.—A.P.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 9.

S. S. "Mantua" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Winter Meeting, Tenth Day.

Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Annual Dinner. Willingdon Sports Club, 8-15 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. ligrt Music by Walawalker with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

JOURNALISTS' MEETING POSTPONED:—The meeting of the journalists and pressowners which was to be held to-day (Thursday) has been postponed.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION:—A meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association will be held at Readymony Mansion, Churchgate Street, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the present political situation in the country.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 Noon on Wednesday the 13th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BANDRA PARSIS CONDEMN REPRESSION.

Mr. R. D. Baliwala writes:—The Bandra Parsi Seva Samaj severely condemns the repressive policy of the Government and congratulates Mahatma Gandhi and other arrested leaders on their imprisonment.

TIMINGS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAINS.—As the periodical revision in the Timings of Local and Through Trains of G. I. P. and B. B. & C I Railways will take place from the 1st March next, the public are requested to send in their suggestions, if any, to the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, at 139 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 16th instant.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS:—The Institution of Engineers 'India', (Bombay Centre) has fixed the following programme of tenth annual General meeting, to be held to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday):—

Jan. 7th: (A) Meeting in the Library of the Centre in Botawala Building, 3rd. Floor, No. 7/9, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, at 12 Noon, (B) Lunch at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, at 1-30 p.m. (C) Visit to the Love Grove Pumping Station at 3-30 p.m. at Worli and (D) Visit to the Indian State Broadcasting Service Worli Transmitting Station at 4-30 p.m.

Jan. 8th: (E) Visit to the Tin Factory and Colas Factory of the Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Limited, Sewri, at 2 p.m.

"F" WARD CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

Arrested In Parel

At 5-30 on Wednesday morning the policemen broke the lock of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee Office. There was no one in the office.

The Subhakaryalaya, belonging to the Parel Village Residents, was raided. The lock was broken and goods therein were removed.

The "F" Ward Congress volunteer, Sjt. Madhukar, was arrested by a sergeant while writing on the road. He was taken to the Police Station. It is alleged that he was assaulted and later on let off.

Messrs. Jhinabhai P. Joshi and D. D. Wadia were arrested at their residences in the morning at 5-30 a.m.

It is reported that warrants are pending on Messrs. Kulkarni, Shetty, Kondaye and others.

High Court Dismisses Gogate's Appeal

The appeal filed by V. B. Gogate, a student of the Junior B.A. class in the Fergussion College of Poona, against the conviction and sentence of 8 years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge, Poona, was dismissed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield of the Bombay High Court on Wednesday.

The Health Authorities of Iraq have declared Iraq to be free from Cholera with effect from 31st December and have removed restrictions on the entry of travellers except those from Khuzistan and Luristan.

"Carrying Out His Father's Last Wish."

DEVIDAS TO GO TO FRONTIER PROVINCE

Sjt. Devidas Gandhi has issued the following statement:—

Our comrades in the N. W. F. Province are putting up a very tough non-violent fight against the coercive policy of the Government. They are not going to be cowed down easily and from what I have seen of them they are capable of infinite suffering and sacrifice. My father's wish was that I should repair to the Frontier Province as soon as possible if only as a mark of respect and honour due on behalf of the whole of the country to the non-violent Pathans.

LEADERLESS PATHANS.

Not one leader or worker of position and influence has been left in the Province. And yet we read daily indirect confessions in the Chief Commissioner's statements of the discipline and non-violent courage of the leaderless mass of Khudai Khidmatgars. I am hoping that their suffering will draw the sympathy of Mussalmans all over India.

The repression has fallen htavily and ruthlessly on that unhappy province. We have heard of two incidents of firing in that province. In one case the casualties are not known at all and in the other 14 men were killed and one woman is said to have been shot dead by accident.

If I am allowed to go to the Frontier my first business would be to investigate the two incidents of firing. But I may be checked or arrested. I appeal to my Mussalman brethren to throw in their great strength on the side of the national cause. Whatever the measure of repression, we shall not willingly or weakly yield a single inch.

G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION.

"Independent Railwayman"

The General Secretary of the G.I.P. Rly. Workers' Union writes:—"On accunt of the delay in admitting the declaration in accordance with the Press Act, the "Independent Railwayman", the official organ of the G.I.P. Railway workers' Union, could not yet be published. When this question will be finally decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 12th instant, it will be known whether or not the paper will see the light of the day. If the declaration is granted, arrangements have been made to publish it within a week."

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday (6th instant) tenders for £25,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £1,485,000 at 1s. 6 3/32d. were also received and allotted approximately 66 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday the 12th January 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

THE LETONE RUSSIAN CIRCUS.

The Letone Russian Circus, which opened its Bombay season on the X'mas eve under its specially constructed Shamiana on the Municipal Grounds opposite Luna Park on Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road has been drawing good houses. The Circus consists of a capable repertoire of sixty European artists including a wonderful ballet of 12 fine Polish Ballarinas. The show is of a high standard. The season of the Circus is very short and an opportunity to visit it should not be missed. The booking is open in the Circus Office throughout the day.

BENGAL GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH BUSINESS INTERESTS.

CALCUTTA, January 6.

The Governor of Bengal held an informal meeting of gentlemen representative of commercial and other interests to exchange views regarding the position created by the proposal to revive the civil disobedience movement.—A.P.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Bombay market was closed today.

"SEARCHLIGHT" TO CLOSE DOWN INDEFINITELY.

PATNA, Jan. 6.

Following the seizure by the Government of copies of a recent issue of the "Searchlight", the directors have decided to close the paper indefinitely, this being the first paper on this side of India to feel the pressure of the Ordinance.—A. P.

OKHA PORT.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires under date January 6.

The S.S. Wartenfels (Line: Hansa: Agents: Messrs. Pestonji Bhimjee Port Okha) left Port Okha on 5th instant for Bedi Bunder after discharging 446 tons of general cargo.—A.P.

Complete Hartal In Bombay Following Arrests.

(Continued from page 1.)

tani Seva Dal on the eve of her arrest, stated:—

"The day of freedom for India is fast approaching for within our hearts we feel the first throb of an unclouded glow. Let each blow you receive be a fresh impetus to spur you on."

MR. B. G. KHER'S MESSAGE.

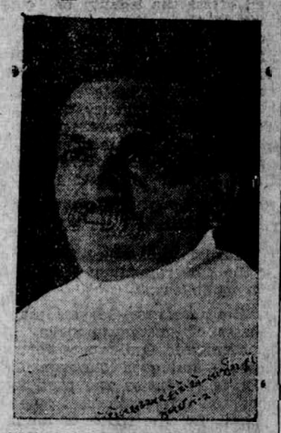
On the eve of his arrest Mr. B. G. Kher said:—

"The Ordinances which are promulgated are a negation of India's right to be constitutionally governed—a negation of Law and Order. This is not a fight between the Congress on the one hand and Government on the other but in so far as the Congress is pledged to truth and non-violence it is Government's war on truth and non-violence."

"BOMBAY WILL LIVE UP TO HER NAME."

Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary B. P. C. C. when arrested gave the following message on behalf of the Congress:—

"The City of Bombay ought to be congratulated upon the general round-up of Congress Leaders. As Mahatmaji has often expressed it, our movement has got to be automatic and must not hang on leaders if it is to be successful. The general round-up is indeed, a god-send in so far as it has given opportunity to the rank and file of the Citizens of Bombay to conduct their own movement. We have absolute faith in the courage and sacrifice of our citizens and we go behind the prison bars with the surest conviction that Bombay will ever remain in the forefront of this struggle and vindicate her great name and fame."



SJT. NAGINDAS MASTER.

Navjawan Bharat Sabha Office Raided.

The Naujavan Bharat Sabha was raided by the police on Wednesday afternoon. The police seized along with other things the signboard of the Sabha, the flag, the dress of one of the volunteers who stays there, and some literature.

THANA DISTRICT CONGRESS DISSOLVED.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President, Thana District Congress Committee writes:—

In view of the emergency that has arisen I hereby declare that the Thana District Congress Committee is suspended as from the evening of January 4 and I appoint Dr. Galvankar as the only dictator.

C. P. MARATHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISSOLVED

War Council Formed.

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

The C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee has been dissolved and a War Council formed with Mr. Abhyankar as its first President. Mr. Poonamchand Ranka is the Secretary and Mr. Bhagwandin is the Treasurer.

Messrs. Dharmadhikari and Dangre are other members of the First War Council.

MADRAS CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

BANGALORE, Jan. 5.

Swami Govindanand of Madras who was doing Congress work in the station for the last 10 months has been arrested under Police Regulation, produced before the District Magistrate and remanded to custody. The hearing has been posted for 12th January.—A. P.

SWADESHI SABHA'S REGRET.

Ready To Encourage Swadeshi Products

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the local Swadeshi Sabha, which consists of millowners held tonight, a resolution was passed deploring the "precipitate action of the Government" in arresting Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and assuring them at the Sabha would take all possible measures for the encouragement of Swadeshi products, and would see that no cloth was manufactured by its members as would compete with khaddar.—A. P.

Trombay Congress Committee Dissolved.

In accordance with the decision of the Bombay Suburban D. C. C. the managing Committee of the Trombay Island Congress Committee, Chambur, is dissolved, and the future management and guidance of the work is entrusted to the Emergency Officer, Mr. Narayan Gajanan Acharya, with power to him to appoint his successor or successors.

The T. I. Congress Committee, Chembur, with effect from 1st January 1932, has ceased to run and manage the Govandi National School, has handed over its management to the people of the Trombay Island to run it as a private school.

ARRESTS AT SURAT.

SURAT, January 6.

Local Congress leaders including Mr. Desai, Dictator, Surat District Congress Committee and Dr. Ghia, Dictator, Youth League, were arrested this morning. Arrests hitherto number nine.—A.P.

POONA LEADERS' ARRESTED.

POONA, January 6.

The police arrested this morning seven Congress workers as well as Youth League officials under the Emergency Ordinance including Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President Youth League, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Dictator, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. M. N. Phadke, pleader. —A.P.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE TO CLOTH DEALERS.

AMRITSAR, January 6.

The Governor paid a flying visit to Amritsar. It is understood that cloth-dealers were assured of Government support in carrying on their business peacefully. The traders in return thanked His Excellency, assuring that they would carry on their trade in foreign cloth so long as there were customers.—A.P.

CONGRESS ARRESTS IN CHARSADA.

PESHAWAR, January 6.

It is officially stated that yesterday was quiet throughout the province. The police discovered at Hari Chand village, in Charsadda Tehsil, a darbar hall and a parade ground enclosed by barbed wire. The Congress leaders there were arrested and 20 unlicensed rifles recovered. During the last two days 120 arrests were made without incident.—A.P.

(For earlier arrest news see page 12.)

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Previous Close	3.37
To-day's Opening	3.36¼
To-day's Close	3.36
Difference	—.1

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Previous Close	3.37
To-day's Close	3.36
Difference	—.1

LAST DAY OF HARTAL.

Prospects Of Business.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

To-day is the last day of the three days' hartal resolved by leading commercial associations of the City.

The markets are expected to open to-morrow (Thursday) when cotton Bulls are likely to carry the day. In the Share Bazar Bears will attempt to depress prices, but will not succeed to a great extent.

In the meantime most of the nervous operators will prefer to square up their open speculative transactions, pending the political developments.

Although there is nothing in the general situation to cause any material change in general trade conditions, scarcity of money, will be more pronounced, resulting in restriction of business to a low ebb.

Currency Dept. Accounts.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department 31st December, 1931.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 1,79,30,31.

Reserve Coin and Bullion in India, Silver Coin 1,15,04,42; Gold Bullion, 4,56,45; Silver Bullion 7,04,43.

Securities (purchase price) in India 49,25,01.

Internal Bills of Exchange 2,50,00.

STOP PRESS

MADRAS CONGRESS BODIES DISSOLVED.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Following the dissolution of the Madras District Congress Committee, all Congress Sabhas and other Congress organisations in the city have been dissolved. Orders under Section 144 have been promulgated in Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Calicut, Ellore, Tenali, Nellore, Vizagapatam and several other towns.—A. P.

FATHER FINED IN LIEU OF DAUGHTER.

A Cuddalore message says that three persons, including a woman and her daughter aged thirteen arrested for alleged disobedience of orders under Section 144, pleaded guilty before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The girl was convicted during the Neill Statue Satyagraha and sent to the Children's School, Madras from which she came out last year. The Magistrate asked the girl's father if he would take charge of the girl on probation to which he replied in the negative. The statement was recorded. The father was asked to show cause why he should not be fined in lieu of his daughter, and he replied that he had no objection. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 30. The woman and the other accused were sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN JAILED IN COIMBATORE.

COIMBATORE, Jan. 6.

Mr. Subramaniam, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Mrs. Subramaniam and another woman charged before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate for alleged disobedience of Section 144 by taking out a procession were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

"MAHATMA—A PUBLIC MENACE"

MR. VILLIERS' CABLE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The following is the text of cable sent by Mr. Villiers to the "Daily Express" London mentioned in the press:—

"There is a general and very noticeable feeling of relief amongst Indians and Europeans that Government's patience which had so sorely tried and which, with consummate statesmanship had been exercised so many months, has at last ended. It is generally and fully realised that the Congress forced the issue and no words can sufficiently praise the Viceroy's promptness and vigour. Gandhi, like Napoleon, should be treated as a public menace and removed outside India. I believe that this action, with the sequestration of Congress funds and the funds of firms and individuals supporting them and the denial to them of all public services and facilities will definitely kill the subversive section within two months. In a word, civil disobedience must entail civil disability in the fullest sense. All this must be accompanied by vigorous enquiries by the Lothian and Provincial Committees aiming at the grant of provincial autonomy to consenting provinces as soon as the federal scheme is outlined and its and their chief problems, communal, financial and otherwise are solved. I have already been interviewed by various leading Hindus and Mahomedans all of whom unequivocally support Government action."—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA
SECOND WEEK
TO-DAY at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

"Howard Hughes has produced an aviation spectacle, the like of which has not previously been seen on the screen."
—N. Y. Telegram
HOWARD HUGHES' Thrilling Spectacle
HELL'S ANGELS
The Startling Picture of the Air
with JEAN HARLOW
Ben Lyon—James Hall

Booking at S. ROSE & Co., or at THEATRE.

United Artists' Picture

CONTINUED TILL TO-MORROW ONLY TO COPE WITH THE RUSH
THE CAPITOL 3 SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
The first full-length talkie by the Rib-ticklers
LAUREL and HARDY
IN METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER'S GLOOM CHASER "PARDON US"
YOU'LL LAUGH TILL YOU BURST!
Also SHOWING TO-DAY. GANDHI-ROME VISIT and EX-KAISER of GERMANY

THE RIALTO TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
First Exclusive Picture of GANDHI-ROME VISIT and EX-KAISER of GERMANY.
INCLUDED IN BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
FOR 1000 HEARTY LAUGHS SEE
JEANETTE MacDONALD IN ANNABELLE'S AFFAIRS
With ROLAND YOUNG & VICTOR McLAGLEN.

STRONG GALE DELAYS SHIPPING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A strong gale in the English Channel delayed shipping this morning and caused the postponement of the departure of Air Commodore Kingsford-Smith, who in the Southern Star air mail intended to leave for Australia at mid-day.—B. O. W.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Adjourns Without Assigning Reason.

CALCUTTA, Jany. 6.

Without speech and without assigning any reason, the Calcutta Corporation adjourned its meeting this afternoon until Friday.

The adjournment motion was opposed by Europeans, Mahomedans and nominated Councillors, but eventually, was carried by 27 votes to 15. The Mayor, Mr. B.C. Roy and the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Razak did not vote.

As soon as the meeting commenced, the Congress Councillors moved the adjournment of the House, "as a mark of protest against the reactionary and repressive policy." The Mayor, intervening, disallowed speeches and ruled out the last portion of the motion, which, he said, amounted to a speech.

The Councillors then moved for adjournment. Mr. Campbell Forrester moved that business to continue as usual, which the Mayor ruled out as not being an amendment.

Mr. Unsuddowla's amendment for adjournment for fifteen minutes was negatived and the original motion passed.—A.P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 6.

Silver ready	20 3/16
Lower	1/4
Silver forward	20 3/16
Lower	1/4
Market: Quiet.	

SCORPIO!
LOOK OUT FOR HIS MARK
ALL CITIZENS OF
BOMBAY
SHOULD BE PREPARED TO MEET THIS MAN!
THE SECRET 6
With
WALLACE BEERY
LEWIS STONE
JEAN HARLOW
NEXT SATURDAY.
THE CAPITOL
Plans open at the Theatre.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 361, Ismail Buildings, Horeby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 6.

Previous closing rate	6.44
To-day's opening rate	6.46
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing rate	6.56
Difference	plus .12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Previous closing rate	4.85
To-day's opening rate	4.90
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing rate	4.93
Difference	plus .08

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CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PHILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
AGUERINE DEPOT.
... KARACHI ...

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RAVAL TILES ARE HIGH CLASS
Apply:—
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
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Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from
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Structural and Sanitary Engineer
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Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1932.

HUNGERING FOR MORE.

Under Sections 3 and 4 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance (II) of 1932, which empower "officers of Government authorised in that behalf to arrest without warrant any person, if they are satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such person has acted, is acting or is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace," the Bombay Government sent into detention early on Wednesday morning forty-five Congress leaders and workers, including eight women, and it is reported they intend to add to the number. Congress organisations have been declared unlawful, and Congress property, where available, seized. Other Provincial Governments have been busy the same way working the Ordinances and special correspondents in India of the British Die-hard Press will now be able to cable 'home' that the Congress is crushed and the European Association free to devote itself to the task of "purifying youth." But the British Die-hard Press hungers for more. The "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post" demand the deportation of Gandhiji. The latest London news indicates that there must have been a considerable poring over the maps to assist Sir Samuel Hoare and his agents in India in making further progress in "firm rule." The Fleet Street suggestion is that Burma, or the Andamans or the Seychelles Islands should provide suitable places for a lengthy sojourn for Mahatmaji. But the "Daily Express" is not satisfied over the deportation suggestion. It is bent upon developing the propaganda that Gandhiji is guilty of inciting to murder. The attribution of such a motive to the Mahatma may appear preposterous to the saner section of the British Press, but not to those journals which are determined to secure a still more repressive policy in India. The "Daily Express" says: "If a poor deluded assassin is punished to the full limits of the law, why should we develop sensitiveness towards a man who has planted the germ of murder in the assassin's brain?" Gandhiji, we are sure, will welcome being brought to trial so that he may be punished "to the full limits of the law." But one may note the bankruptcy of sane political outlook in the amazing suggestion that the apostle of Truth and Non-violence "plants the germ of murder."

With courage and patience Indians will watch the evolution and extension of resolute rule. They have shown considerable proof that they have imbibed the doctrine of Non-violence and are ready to secure freedom through honourable and moral methods. If they do not swerve from that path of Non-violence the ultimate victory is theirs. They must face the hard times ahead steadily pursuing truly national ends, and among these the intense cultivation of a spirit of 'Swadeshi' stands the foremost. There is no reason why India must continue to supply her textile wants, in particular, from abroad when with better organisation and especially, in advancing rapidly the manufacture of Khaddar, she can achieve the desired goal of self-sufficiency. A heavy responsibility lies in this connection with the Indian commercial community. Are they prepared to stand by the Nation, or are they willing to continue to serve their immediate, profitable ends?

And what about our Liberal friends? One distressing feature is clearly discernible in the pronouncements of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Pheroze Sethna, his Bombay colleague of the Round Table. They are satisfied with what they have achieved tentatively in London and appear solely concerned with implementing it with the assistance of the British Committees shortly to come out to India. It may be useful for them not to forget that their achievement and their expectation fall far short of the National Demand. Any understanding their microscopic political group or the communalists arrive at with their British colleagues must prove satisfactory to the whole Nation and neither they nor those who are now busy clearing away for them Congress "obstruction" can afford to forget that the Nation views the measure of political advance through Gandhiji's eyes. It is a fact not entirely unnoticed in Britain. The "Manchester Guardian" may say something entirely unpalatable to the Tory phalanx behind Sir Samuel Hoare or the bureaucracy in India, but it utters the bare truth when it observes: "The co-operation of politically conscious India is only possible on a basis of real intent to give them what they want when they want it." "Politically conscious" India is a much vaster territory than the ambit of Indian Liberalism and Communalism and it cannot be crushed.

U. P. PEASANTS' PLIGHT.

Mr. Mohammad Ally Khan contributes to a recent number of the "Saturday Review" an interesting article on the present situation in India. Mr. Khan, who seems to be a great admirer of British rule in India and its blessings, was for about eight years past doing "work in England for the economic and political freedom of the Indian people"; but recently he visited India to see the situation here for himself. Referring to the United Provinces, he makes some pertinent observations which deserve to be quoted in extenso. He says: I discovered that the land settlement had increased the land tax by about 33 per cent, whereas the repeated failure of the crops produced only a quarter of the normal quantity. Added to this the dumping of foreign wheat resulted in a fall in prices unequalled in the living memory of the peasantry of this province. Consequently only a fifth or quarter value of the yield, already greatly reduced, was paid to the inevitable money-lender by the peasant in bondage, leaving him with almost nothing to feed his family or to meet the tax of his Zamindar, who in turn failed to pay any revenue to the Government. A small number with greater resources raised money at from 25 to 48 per cent on the land, but the majority of those still under heavy burden of debts could not manage to do so and courted arrest, while the whole family was starving for want of food and bare necessities of life. Some of them told me that they were unconcerned in the affairs of State (Government), that they were devoted to their traditions and cared for their ancient established honour and respect, and when that was threatened, they had no alternative but to declare themselves for the Congress by refusing payment and going to prison on that ground.....A notable feature of this affair was that the farmers became their own leaders."

The above is a fairly accurate description of the agrarian situation in U. P. and shows that the peasants' agitation is wholly economic and to a large extent initiated by the peasants themselves, who at the same time have identified themselves with the Congress because they could not get from other bodies the assistance they needed. But now appears on the scene Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, whose work or whose party's work, if any, for the U. P. peasants is not known to the country, and who suggests that the agitation is not economic, that it is initiated by the Congress and that too very precipitately, and finally that the movement is dangerous and bound to lead to class war. Such a view is perhaps natural in one like Dr. Sapru, but a better knowledge of facts may appreciably revise that view, unless he persists in blinking at some facts and misinterpreting others. Very sapiently he observes that "economic trouble must be dealt with on economic grounds." The indirect suggestion in this remark is that the present trouble is political or that the peasants concerned refuse to pay rent though they are able to do so. However, Dr. Sapru may yet explain his own economic remedies against the economic trouble. If he cannot apply those remedies now with any good results, let him at least refrain from harming the peasants by misrepresenting their movement. To suggest that every no-rent agitation must lead to class war is almost as intelligent as to say that every strike is objectionable and must lead to class war.

DISTRESS ON THE FRONTIER.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference has passed a significant and striking resolution on the present situation in the Frontier Province. The resolution states that the sudden promulgation of drastic Ordinances in the Province "would in the present circumstances have no other effect than to banish the idea of co-operation with the Government". It also states that "it is their bounden duty to render all help to the people of the Frontier in their extremely distressing condition." It remains to be seen whether the resolution would only remain on paper or whether the Conference would do something real to help the distressed people. Meanwhile very alarming reports come from the Frontier; and the more rigorous the official censorship of the local news, the greater has been the tendency of the people to believe wild unauthorised reports about coercion in the province.

Notes of the Dav.

He Loses Ground!

It is indeed quick work. Within three days of Gandhiji's arrest and the launching of "firm rule" all over India through the Ordinances comes the news from New Delhi that the sole Congress representative at the Round Table Conference now "detained" in Yeravda jail is losing his influence. The special correspondent at New Delhi of the "Times of India" quotes the view of a man who is not a "Government propagandist" that "Mr. Gandhi has lost more ground during the past four months than at any other time in the past ten years or more". And the little influence he had must now be reduced to almost zero because Government propaganda to show their power against the Congress and the Mahatma has taken the shape of wholesale arrests. Particularly in Northern India is the waning of this influence noticeable. According to the special correspondent, in the North the Muslims have never forgiven Gandhiji "for his behaviour in his negotiations with them nine years ago" and the Hindu Maha Sabha is disgusted with him. So everything is now as the European Association, for example, would like it to be. And will they not be anxiously watching whether the same feeling about Gandhiji spreads to other provinces? They will be watching in vain. Gandhiji in jail will remain as dominant a political force as he was outside it.

Nationalism And Untouchability.

We are happy to learn that shortly before his arrest Mahatma Gandhi had expressed his full sympathy for the temple entry movement at Guruvayur. It is also good news that the campaign there is daily receiving more and more sympathy and support from the local caste Hindus despite occasional clashes brought about by a few ultra-orthodox people. We have reason to believe that the Nasik temple entry Satyagraha, too will continue to be assisted by the local nationalist elements in spite of the present disturbed times. Care should be taken by every nationalist that constructive work like khaddar organisation and the removal of untouchability is in no way prejudiced by the more militant activities which some people may feel called upon to undertake.

Iraq And The League.

Under British tutelage Iraq's entry into the Geneva League is to be facilitated. That is an assurance the British Government has given Iraq repeatedly. The Mandates' Commission's report dealing with the British proposal to terminate the mandate for Iraq with a view to her entering the League lays down such a number of "essential" conditions that the Iraq Government will have considerable doubt regarding the intention of the Commission really to lift the mandate. Iraq must guarantee the protection of national minorities and foreign interests, liberty of conscience, personal freedom and must be burdened wth other safeguards and must extend to members of the League the most favoured nation treatment regarding reciprocity. How many of the memoers of League can themselves boast to be such model States as they expect Iraq to be?

Teachers And Students.

In his presidential address at the All-India Educational Conference recently held at Bangalore, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, made out a strong plea for raising the status of the teacher in society. Though the ancient tradition of reverence towards the Guru still persists in India, an average teacher or professor of the present day is hardly in a position to exercise adequately legitimate moral leadership among his pupils. That is mainly due to most schools and colleges being unduly dominated by bureaucratic policy. The average teacher is thus very nervous about his own position and fails to give the right lead to his pupils in respect of their duty towards their country. But fortunately the strong idealism of students has often asserted itself against the depressing influences in the officialised schools. What an enormous amount of good can teachers and pupils, young and old, do to the country to-day in its hour of trial, if only they give some serious thought to the country's plight!

THE VICEREGAL ORDINANCES

CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE LEGAL POSITION

(By M. C. PANDYA, Solicitor.)

We are at present passing through a regime of ordinances making several novel penal provisions of a very drastic and repressive character and further giving the Police extraordinarily wide and unlimited powers of search and arrest without warrant, with the result that the said powers are likely to be abused so as to cause serious havoc and suffering to the people in general. Several innocent persons too may be made to suffer for no fault of theirs. Last year I witnessed about fourteen ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy and even this year has commenced with the passing of new ordinances. There is a standing menace to the safety and liberty of the people of India from repressive legislation and orders of the executive. A careful consideration of the present situation, in its legal aspect is urgently necessary. It is of the utmost importance that one should critically examine all legal provisions empowering the Viceroy to promulgate ordinances and test the legality or otherwise of the action of the Viceroy and the Executive, under the law of the land. It may be stated at the outset that the Viceroy has power to promulgate ordinances in cases of emergency under Section 72 of the Government of India Act 1915 as amended by the provisions of the Government of India Acts of 1916 and 1919.

WHAT THE GOVT. OF INDIA ACT SAYS.

Material portions of Section 72 of the Government of India Act run as follows:—

"The Governor-General may in cases of emergency make and promulgate Ordinances for the peace and good Government of British India or any part thereof and any ordinances so made shall, for the space of not more than six months from their promulgation, have the like force of law as an Act passed by the Indian Legislature".

It will appear from the above that to enable the Viceroy to promulgate any Ordinance he has got to satisfy three preliminary conditions as required by Section 72 of the Government of India Act. The said conditions are as follows:—

(1) That there is a case of emergency and danger supported by real facts.

(2) That the proposed Ordinance is necessary for prevention of any breach of peace in British India.

(3) That the same is also required for the good government of British India or any part thereof.

WHEN ORDINARY LAW SUFFICES.

All the above three conditions are concurrent and each of them must be satisfied before on ordinance could be promulgated. If therefore certain persons holding certain political views take certain action pursuant thereto but behave themselves in a perfectly peaceful and orderly way and without causing any violence to anyone and no criminal offence is contemplated to be committed under the law of the land it will be doubtful whether in such circumstances the Viceroy would be justified in promulgating the ordinance and in such a case it would be immaterial even if the Viceroy declares by his fiat that a case of emergency has arisen necessitating the ordinance, as the most important ingredient, namely, of making out a case for averting a breach of the peace, as a condition precedent to the making of the ordinance, is wanting, as specifically required by the provisions of Sec. 72 of the Government of India Act. The case against the making of an Ordinance would be much stronger when there is no prima facie case even made out for an emergency, requiring the adoption of the extraordinary measure, especially when the law of the land is self-providing and complete enough to deal with the person in the ordinary course for committing a breach thereof. Even in the extreme case of a man refusing to pay land revenue due by him to the Government sufficient provisions are made by the several Land Revenue Codes for recovery of the said dues from the defaulters by ordinary course of law. Besides the power of confiscating the land of the defaulter and various other powers for recovery of the said arrears of land revenue the Government have also power to send him to civil jail for a maximum period not exceeding six months. It would be difficult to understand how the 'civil' act of non-payment of land revenue to the Government could be treated as a criminal offence which is defined by Section 40 of the I.P.C. though it may be illegal.

LIMITED POWER OF VICEROY.

It may be also further pointed out here that the power of the Viceroy to promulgate ordinances under Section 72 of the Government of India Act is not an unlimited power enabling him to legislate on any subject he likes and in any manner but the same is "subject to the like restrictions as the power of the Indian Legislature to make laws and any Ordinance made under this section is subject to the like disallowance as an Act passed by the Indian Legislature" It is further provided by the said section "that the Viceroy's power may be controlled or superceded by any Act of the Indian Legislature" Now if we turn to the provisions of Section 65 of the Government of India Act we shall find what are the limitations and restrictions to the powers of the Indian Legislature to make any law and the same limitations also govern the power of the Viceroy to promulgate ordinances under Section 72 of the said Act as pointed above. The material portions of Section 65 (2) relating to the subject run as follows:—

"Provided that the Indian Legislature has not, unless expressly so authorised by the Act of Parliament, power to make any law:—

(i) repealing or affecting any act of Parliament passed after the year 1860 or

(ii) affecting the authority of Parliament or

(iii) affecting any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom.

Thus it follows that the Viceroy has no power to make any law including an ordinance affecting any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom.

COVENANT OF THE CROWN.

Now it is well-known that it is the fundamental principle of the unwritten law and constitution of the United Kingdom known as the charter of liberty of the people and the law of the land based on the covenant on the part of the Crown with its subjects, that no person shall be illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody or deprived of his property and the Crown owes a duty to all its subjects to give protection of law to their person and property and on this depends the allegiance of the subjects to the Crown. Every Ruler of the United Kingdom of Great Britain who ascends the throne has to take an oath to govern his or her subjects according to the above charter of liberty of person and property. Now the above covenant of the Crown has been also declared and promulgated to the subjects of British India by the late Queen Victoria by her august proclamation of 1858 which is the Magna Charta of India and the law of the land, on the solemn occasion of the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown.

THE QUEENS' PROCLAMATION.

Now it would not be out of place here to look to the provisions of the Queen's Proclamation which run as follows :—"We hold ourselves bound to the Natives of our Indian Territories by the same observations of duty which bind us to all our subjects and those obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil..... That all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the Law..... It is our earnest desire to administer the Government of India for the benefit of our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." It would therefore easily be seen from the

(Continued on page 8)

TRIFLES.

In a lengthy rejoinder to the Congress allegations, Mr. Emerson says that "the Government of India are fighting the battle of not only of the present Government, but of the Government of the future." I wish the Home Department left the future Government alone, adopting the Irishman's maxim: "What has posterity done to us that we should do this thing for posterity."

* * * * * *

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has once again got his proverbial "pension and peerage." A born lawyer, his love for law knows no bounds. He seems to have mastered the Ordinances overnight with the result that he delivered a veritable lecture on Ordinance procedure to the reporters, when the police officer was waiting for him with a warrant.

* * * * * *

Even his witty repartees and sarcastic sallies speak of his legal lore. Last time when he was transferred to Coimbatore Jail, the police officer in charge happened to be the man who served him in the Assembly. Greeting him with a warm handshake, Mr. Patel said: "No more orders to you" in the same serene tone of his "order, order" from the Chair. Nothing like a sense of humour in Ordinance days.

* * * * * *

Featuring the "Observer's" homily to the Indian Government "Govern or Go," a Calcutta contemporary gives the headline "Governor Go." This is a slight printer's devil of undue proximity.

* * * * * *

Proximity is not yet an offence under the Press Ordinance, though it is so under the Picketing Ordinance.

SAPRU LEAVES FOR DELHI.

Viceroy's Invitation.

ALLAHABAD, January 6.

It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been invited by the Viceroy to meet him and Sir Tej Bahadur will probably leave to-morrow for Delhi.

It is believed here that some other prominent public men have also been invited.—A.P.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS IMPROVE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

When the Stock Exchange opened this morning, the principal feature was further substantial improvement in leading high-class investment securities, following yesterday's interest payments on Consols etc. amount to six and half millions. The funding loan in particular rose by half to eightyfive and a quarter and War Loan fives advanced by three-eights to ninety-six and a half while several others improved by an eighth.—B. O. W.

HARTAL IN YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 6.

A general hartal was observed yesterday consequent on the arrest of Messrs. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel. A big procession was held towards the close of the day which ended in a huge meeting in the Town Hall Park, under the presidency of the President of the District Congress Committee, Mr. D. M. Damle.—A. P.

CABINET MEETING NEXT WEEK.

Ministers Retrn To London.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Prime Minister is leaving for London to-day after three weeks at Lossiemouth, Scotland. He has greatly benefited from the change, although he maintained constant touch with affairs during his holiday.

Other Ministers are also returning to their departmental duties and the Cabinet Committees are resuming work prior to the full meeting of the Cabinet next week.

Mr. Lloyd George, who completed his restoration to health on the voyage to Ceylon, reached England on Friday and is expected to resume attendance in the House of Commons on its reassembly.—B. O. W.

PRESIDENCY-WIDE SWEEP

List Of Associations Declared Unlawful

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary, dated Tuesday, but received in this office on Wednesday evening states:—

Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that the association heretofore or at present known by the name of the Hindustani Seva Dal or the Central Volunteer Organisation of the All-India National Congress and certain bodies of persons heretofore or at present known by the name of volunteers operating or working under the general direction or management of the association mentioned above, hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said associations" are engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, and that they constitute a danger to the public peace;

Now in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council has declared the said associations whether continuing under the same or altered names or ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under any specified person, and every branch thereof established, maintained, operating or working in any place or area in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Aden) are unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that certain bodies of persons heretofore or at present known as Congress Committees, Mandals, Sabhas, Sangns, Dals, Youth Leagues, Nau Jawan Bharat Sabhas, Arbitration Panchayats or Courts, or by some other names, as more particularly specified or described in the schedule hereto annexed, or having their headquarters in or operating from or in places or areas also specified or described in the said schedule, and also certain bodies of persons heretofore or at present having their headquarters in or operating from places known as offices, camps, ashrams, chhavnis, or by some other names as also specified or described in the said schedule, and also certain bodies of persons heretofore or at present known by the name of volunteers operating or working under the general direction or management of the bodies mentioned above or any other person, hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said associations", are engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, and that they constitute a danger to the public peace; Now in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council has declared that every one of the said associations, whether continuing under the same or altered names or ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under any specified person, and every branch thereof established, maintained, operating or working in any place or area in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Aden) are unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

Bombay Upnagar or Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Vile Parle; Village Congress Committee, Vile Parle; Village Congress Committee, Santa Cruz; Village Congress Committee, Borivli; Village Congress Committee Malad; Village Congress Committee Ghatkopar; Village Congress Committee Chembur; Village Congress Committee Kurla; Village Congress Committee, Khar; Village Congress Committee, Bandra; Village Congress Committee, Andheri; Village Congress Committee, Trombay Island; Upnagar Chhavni, Vile Parle; Sub-Chhavni, Versova; Sub-Chhavni, Ghatkopar; Sub-Chhavni, Chembur; Sub-Chhavni, Bhandup; Sub-Chhavni, Mulund; Sub-Chhavni, Kurla; Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle; Desh Sevika Sangh, Vile Parle; Gandhi Vidyalaya, Vile Parle; Prabhat Pheri Unions, Bandra; Young Patriotic League, Bandra; Bhatia Swayamsevak Mandal, Ghatkopar; Hindustani Seva Dal, Chembur; Swayam Seva Dal, Bandra; Bombay Suburban District Youth League, Bandra; Youth League, Vile Parle; Youth League, Khar; Youth League, Ghatkopar; Youth League, Mulund.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee or Gujarat Ahmedabad and Surat Districts. Prantic Samiti Constitutional Committee of the Gujarat Prantic Ahmedabad and Surat Districts. Samiti.

Ahmedabad District Congress Committee, Ahmedabad; Ahmedabad Shaher Samiti, Ahmedabad; Daskroi Taluka Samiti, Ahmedabad; Majur Samiti, Ahmedabad; Gujarat Branch of Hindustani Seva Dal, Ahmedabad; Gujarat Vidyajith, Ahmedabad; Picketing Mandal, Ahmedabad; Videsh Kapad Bahishkar Samiti (formerly British Goods Boycott Committee), Ahmedabad; Youth League, Ahmedabad; Independence of India League, Ahmedabad; Gujarat Yuvak Maha Mandal, Ahmedabad; Nav Javan Bharat Sabha, Ahmedabad; Viramgam Taluka Samiti, Viramgam Taluka; Mandal Samiti, Mandal, Viramgam Taluka; Detroj Satyagraha Chhavni, Detroj, Viramgam Taluka; Viramgam Chhavni No. 1, Viramgam; Viramgam Chhavni No. 2, Viramgam; Nav Javan Rashtra Sangh, Viramgam; Nav Javan Rashtra Sangh, Mandal, Viramgam Taluka; Youth League (formerly known Yuvak Mandal), Ashlali, South Daskroi Taluka; Ashlali Chhavni, Ashlali, South Daskroi Taluka; South Daskroi Taluka Samiti, Ashlali, South Daskroi Taluka; Dholka Taluka Samiti Dholka; Youth League, Dholka; Dhandhuka Taluka Samiti, Dhandhuka; Youth League, Barwala, Dhandhuka Taluka; Gogho Taluka Samiti Gogho Taluka; Youth League, Ranpur, Dhandhuka Taluka; Satyagraha Chhavni, Ranpur, Dhandhuka Taluka, Satyagraha Chhavni, Dhandhuka, Satyagraha Chhavni, Dholera, Dhandhuka Taluka.

BROACH DISTRICT.

Broach Zilla Samiti or Broach Sewa Ashram, Allipati, Broach Taluka; Broach Taluka Samiti, Allipati, Broach Taluka; Jambusar Taluka Samiti, Jambusar; Ankleshwar Taluka Samiti, Ankleshwar; Amod Taluka Samiti, Sarbhon, Amod Taluka; Youth League or Youth Sangh, Broach City; National Militia, Broach City; Hansot Sewa Samiti, Hansot.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

Khadi Saranjam Karyalaya, Kaira; Taluka Samiti, Mehmedabad; Kaira Zilla Congress Committee, Nadiad; Nadiad Taluka Samiti, Nadiad; Seva Ashram, Nadiad; Desh Sevika Sangh, Nadiad; Seva Sangh, Kapadvanj; Gram Samiti, Thasra; Thasra Taluka Satyagraha Samiti, Dakor; Anand Taluka Samiti, Anand; Borsad Taluka Samiti, Borsad; Bochasan Peta Samiti, Bochasan; Dhundakuva Peta Samiti, Dhundakuva; Borsad Navjuvan Bharat Sabha, Borsad; Virsad Peta Samiti, Virsad; Sunav Peta Samiti, Sunav; Khadi Karyalaya, Ras; Matar Taluka Samiti, Matar; Limbasi Gram Congress Committee, Limbasi.

PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.

Godhra Taluka Samiti, Godhra; Kalol Taluka Samiti, Kalol; Halol Taluka Samiti, Halol; Dohad Taluka Samiti, Dohad; Jhalod Taluka Samiti, Jhalod; Godhra Youth League, Godhra; Dohad Yuvak Sangh (Youth League), Dohad; Rameshra Khadi Ashram, Rameshra; Dankheda Chhavni, Dankheda.

SURAT DISTRICT.

Surat District Congress Committee or Swaraj Mahasabha Samiti, Bardoli; Surat City and Chorashi Taluka Samiti, Surat; Gramya Panchayat Samiti, Surat; Vanar Sena Samiti, Surat; Anti-drink and Foreign Cloth Boycott Samiti, Surat; Naujawan Sangh, Surat; Youth League or Yuwak Sangh, Surat; Bulsar Taluka Samiti, Bulsar; Jalalpur Taluka Samiti, Jalalpur Taluka; Bardoli Taluka Samiti, Bardoli; Bardoli Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli; Swaraj Ashram, Sarbhon, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Surat; Patidar Ashram, Surat; Anavi Ashram, Surat; Madhi Swaraj Asnram, Madhi, Bardoli Taluka; Vedchhi Swaraj Ashram, Vedchhi, Valod Mahal; Kumbhia Swaraj Ashram, Kumbhia, Valod Mahal; Chikhli Chhavni, Chikhli; Swaraj Ashram, Karadi, Jalalpur Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Valod, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Maroli, Surat District; Swaraj Ashram, Vankaner, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Puni, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Supa, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Varad, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Saidla, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Bijapura, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Valod, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Vedchhi, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Kumbhia, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Sarbhon, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Varad, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Vankaner, Bardoli Taluka; Gramya Panchayat, Varad, Bardoli Taluka; Taluka Samiti, Puna Ashram, Mandvi Taluka; Taluka Samiti, Olpad Town, Olpad Taluka; Congress Committee, Rander Town, Chorashi Taluka; Congress Committee, Pardi, Pardi Taluka; Congress Committee, Chikhli, Chikhli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Haripura, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Siker, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Bunari, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Satem, Bardoli Taluka; Swaraj Ashram, Ruwa, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Sejwad, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Madhi, Bardoli Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Kalamkui, Mandvi Taluka; Congress Chhavni, Bhagdawada, Bulsar Taluka; Navsari Chhavni, Surat District; Gramya Panchayat, Dihen, Olpad Taluka; Surat Volunteer Corps, Kanpith, Surat; Volunteer Corps, Begampura, Khangad Seri, Surat; Volunteer Corps, Mahindharpura, Surat; Volunteer Corps, Nawapura, Surat; Balaji Sewa Mandal, Balaji Road, Surat, Gujarat Central Yuwak Mandal, Surat; Congress Camp, Bulsar; Congress Camp, Untadi, Bulsar Taluka; Modh Ghanchi Yuwak Mandal, Rawalla Tekra, Surat; Patidar Yuwak Sangh, Surat; Vidhyarthi Sangh, Gopipura, Surat; Sewa Samaj Mandal, Gopipura, Surat; Young Muslim Brotherhood, Bhagatalav, Surat; Dawoodi Bohra's Education Society, Begampura Borwad, Surat.

THANA DISTRICT.

Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, Thana; Volunteers Camp, Thana; Thana District Bhagini Mandal, Thana; Lady Volunteer Corps, Thana; Navjiwan Sangha, Thana; Satyagraha Mandal, Thana; New Youth League, Thana; Volunteers Camp, Thana; Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee, Kalyan; Bhiwandi Taluka Congress Committee, Bhiwandi; Wada Congress Committee, Vada; Padgha Congress Committee, Padgha; Shahapur Taluka Congress Committee, Shahapur; Bassein Taluka Congress Committee, Bassein; Youth League, Bassein; Swatantrya Sangh, Bassein; Virar Satyagraha Camp, Virar; Dahanu Taluka Congress Committee, Dahanu; Youth League, Dahanu; Bordi-Gholwad Taluka Congress Committee, Bordi; Gandhi Ashram, Bordi; Umbergaon Taluka Youth League, Umbergaon; Umbergaon Taluka Congress Committee, Umbergaon; Nargol Youth League, Nargol; Solsumbha Youth League, Solsumbha.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar; Taluka Congress Committee Ahmednagar; Taluka Congress Committee, Sangamner; Taluka Congress Committee, Jamkhed; Taluka Congress Committee, Kopergaon; Taluka Congress Committee, Parner; Taluka Congress Committee, Rahuri; Congress Committee, Pathardi; Congress Committee, Bhingar, Nagar Cantonment; Congress Committee, Deolali, Rahuri Taluka; Hind Seva Dal, Ahmednagar; Hind Seva Dal, Belapur; Mukteshwar Dal, Ahmednagar, Sangamner and Bahuri.

EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT.

Udyog Mandir, Pimprala, Jalgaon Taluka; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Asoda, Jalgaon Taluka; Village Congress Committee, Chahardi, Chopda Taluka; Udyog Mandir, Chahardi, Chopda Taluka; Village Congress Committee, Shendurni; District Congress Committee, Jalgaon; Taluka Congress Committee, Jalgaon; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Jalgaon; Youth League, Jalgaon; National Muslim Party, Jalgaon; Taluka Congress Committee, Chopda; Youth League, Chopda; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Chopda; Taluka Congress Committee, Amalner; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Amalner; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Nanded, Amalner Taluka; Taluka Congress Committee, Pachora; Charkha Sangh, Pachora; Taluka Congress Committee, Raver; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Khirode, Savda Taluka; Taluka Congress Committee, Erandol; Taluka Congress Committee, Chalisgaon; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Chalisgaon; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Asoda, Jalgaon Taluka; Gram Seva Sangh, Lonje, Chalisgaon Taluka; Village Congress Committee, Faizpur; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Faizpur; Gram Seva Mandir, Fattepur.

NASIK DISTRICT.

District Congress Committee, Nasik; Sawinaya Kayade Bhang Mandal, Nasik; Zilladhikari Yudha Mandal, Nasik; Youth League (Yuwak Sangh), Satana, Baglan Taluka; Satyagraha Shibir, Namour, Baglan Taluka; Satyagraha Shibir, Satana, Baglan Taluka; Satyagraha Shibir or Kavadebhang Satyagraha Shibir, Kalwan, Gram Sewa Samiti, Tembha, Baglan Taluka; Tilak Vidyalaya Yeola; Mantri Yuwak Sangh, Yeola; Taluka Congress Committee, Nandgaon; Taluka Congress Committee, Yeola; Taluka Congress Committee, Malegaon; Taluka Congress Committee, Satana; Wadner Congress Committee, Wadner Bahirob, Chandor Taluka; Tarun Bharat Mitra Mandal, Nasik; Youth League (Yuwak Sangh), Nasik; Satyagraha Ashram, Nambur, Baglan Taluka; Jungle Satyagraha Shibir, Nambur, Baglan Taluka; Taluka Congress Committee, Kalwan.

SATARA DISTRICT.

Brahmacharya Ashram, Masur; District Congress Committee, Satara; Gajanan Vyayam Shala, Tasgaon; Gram Sewa Sangh, Satara; Hindu Seva Dal, Satara; Lathi Training Class, Satara; Shetakari Seva Sangh, Eksal, taluka Koregaon; Islampur Picketing Mandal, Islampur; Tilak Rashtriya School, Satara; Karad Taluka Congress Committee, Karad; Walwa Taluka Congress Committee, Islampur; Tasgaon Taluka Congress Committee, Tasgaon; Vita Taluka Congress Committee, Vita; Khatav Taluka Congress Committee, Khatav; Patan Taluka Congress Committee, Patan; Koregaon Taluka Congress Committee, Koregaon; Satara Taluka Congress Committee, Satara; Wai Taluka Congress Committee, Wai; Umbraj Taluka Congress Committee, Umbraj.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

Taluka Congress Committee, Sholapur; Swadeshi Pracharak Sangh, Sholapur; Madyapan Pratibandhak Sangh, Sholapur; Katan Pinjan (Spinning and Weaving Class), Sholapur; Sewa Sangh, Sholapur; Yuwak Sangh (Youth League), Sholapur; Sewa Dal, Sholapur; Rashtriya Mandal, Sholapur; Chamber of Merchants, Sholapur; Andhra Yuwak Sangh, Sholapur; National Muslim League, Sholapur; Khadi Bhandar, Sholapur; Shridhanand Samaj, Sholapur; Congress Committee, Valsang, Sholapur Taluka; Barsi Taluka Congress Committee, Barsi; Charcha (Discussions) Mandal, Barsi; Pandharpur Taluka Congres Committee, Pandharpur; Hindustani Seva Dal Committee, Pandharpur; Yuwak Sangh Committee, Pandharpur; Congress Committee, Pandharpur; Congress Committee, Karkamb, Pandharpur Taluka; Congress Committee, Karmala; District Congress Committee, Malsiras; Congress Committee, Akluj, Malsiras Taluka.

POONA DISTRICT.

Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Poona City; Poona District Congress Committee, Poona City; Poona City Congress Committee, Poona City; Poona Youth League, Poona City; Rashtriya Prem Vardhak Mandal, Poona City; Poona Labour League, Poona City; Pardeshi Kapad Bahishkar Mandal, Poona City; Bharatiya Pran Yadnya Dal, Poona City; Sambhaji Pathak, Poona City; Maharashtra Bhagini Mandal, Poona City; Khed Taluka Congress Committee, Khed; Mawal Taluka Congress Committee, Talegaon Dabhade; Ambegaon Peta Congress Committee, Ghoda; Mulshi Peth Congress Committee, Ghotarde; Purandhar Taluka Congress Committee, Saswad; Dhond Peta Congress Committee, Dhond; Bhimthadi Taluka Congress Committee, Baramati; Haveli Taluka Congress Committee, Chinchwad; Sirur Peta Congress Committee, Talegaon Dhamdhere.

WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT.

District Congress Committee, Dhulia; Shahada Taluka Congress Committee, Shahada; Nandurbar Taluka Congress Committee, Nandurbar; Taloda Taluka Congress Committee, Taloda.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

District Congress Committee, Belgaum City; Congress Committee, Sankeshwar; Kumari Khadi Ashram, Hudli, Belgaum Taluka; Bharat Seva Sangh, Hukeri; Belgaum Taluka Congress Committee, Belgaum City; Taluka Congress Committee, Saundatti; Village Congress Committee, Manoli, Saundatti Taluka; Village Congress Committee, Karikatti, Saundatti Taluka; Taluka Congress Committee, Bailhongal; Village Congress Committee, Nandgad, Khanapur Taluka; Taluka Congress Committee, Hukeri; Taluka Congress Committee, Athni; Congress Committee, Nipani, Chikodi Taluka; Taluka Congress Committee, Gokak.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

The District Congress Committee, Bijapur; The Taluka Congress Committee, Bijapur; The Taluka Congress Committee, Bagalkot; The Hindustani Seva Dal, Bagalkot Branch, Bagalkot; The Volunteers Camp or Shibir, Bijapur in the building of Ramdas Darbar, New Penal Settlement; Volunteers Camp or Shibir, Bijapur; Volunteer Camp or Shibir, Bagalkot; Volunteer Shibir, Galgali, Petha Bilgi; Volunteer Organisation, Guledgud, Badami Taluka; Volunteer Organisation, Bagalkot.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Dharwar; Dharwar Taluka Congress Committee, Dharwar; Vidyaranya Shibir, Dharwar; Karnatak Swadeshi Mandal, Dharwar; Hindustani Sewa Dal, Hubli; Hubli Taluka Congress Committee, Hubli; Youth League, Hubli; Karnatak Sewa Dal, Hubli; Bhagini Mandal, Hubli; Tilak Grantha Sangrahalaya, Hubli; Gadag Taluka Congress Committee, Gadag; Veeranarayan Shikshana Shibir, Gadag; Dharwar District Congress Committee, Haveri; Haveri Taluka Congress Committee, Haveri; Grama Sangathan Shibir, Guttal; Ranebennur Taluka Congress Committee, Ranebennur; Byadgi Congress Committee, Byadgi; Hangal Taluka Congress Committee, Hangal; Bankapur Taluka Congress Committee, Banka-

(Continued on page 11.)

CITY NOTES

THE FUTURE OF THE RUPEE.

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

"The future of the gold standard with special reference to India" was the subject discussed today at the Indian Economic Conference and it seemed as if it was going to be a discussion on "The past of the gold standard without any reference to India" and the discussion was unreal to some extent. Perhaps the best contribution was from Mr. G. N. Joshi and he was not a professional economist. Prof. Tannan also brought out the danger (which was characterised by Prof. C. N. Vakil as a logical certainty) that the linking of the rupee at this time might be quoted as a proof that the eighteen pence ratio had stood the test of the severest crisis of modern times and was therefore the "natural" ratio for India. Mr. Joshi wanted a free rupee, a gold embargo as obtains in other countries and a currency policy suited to the needs of the country without its being dominated by the exigencies of sterling.

FLUCTUATING RUPEE.

As a reply to those who believed that the rupee was now linked to something at least while a free rupee would not be linked to anything, the following facts may be quoted:—

Date.	Sterling value of rupee	Gold value of rupee
Sept. 20	1 5 3/4	1 5 3/4
Sept. 28	1 5 3/4	1 3.37
Oct. 5	1 5 3/4	1 2.05
Nov. 23	1 6 1/8	1 1.89
Nov. 30	1 6 1/16	1 0.53
Dec. 8	1 6 1/16	1 0.18

Now what is the particular sin for which the rupee is thus punished? Why should its value be so erratically controlled? In what way did the economic or financial conditions in India tend to deteriorate the rupee to this extent? The only reason is that, as pointed out by Mr. Joshi, the Government's remittance programme required that gold should be freely exported and this was only possible through a heavy fall in the gold value of the rupee.

WHY NOT AN EMBARGO?

Mr. Joshi wanted an embargo and was prepared to follow it by having the Government buy all the gold offering at the market price without any loss to them, if they would only issue silver rupees instead, so that the metallic reserve behind the currency issue would become much stronger than now without any loss to any party. He pleaded that this would help to reinstate the Government's gold reserve position which had declined from about 95 crores in January 1931 to less than 50 crores at the end of the year. He thought, however, that there was some definite motive behind the whole attitude and that was that the fall in the gold reserves made a Reserve Bank impossible and without a Reserve Bank there would be no transfer of responsibility in financial matters. The only way to get over the situation was to have the embargo and conserve our gold supplies.

THAT CROSS-RATE AGAIN.

It may be a coincidence after all but it must be noted that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi has been accompanied by a fall in the London-New York cross-rate from 340 to 336 1/4 in the course of two days. No doubt other explanations might be forthcoming but the market here argues that England is bound to lose more of her trade with us and thus her exports would diminish substantially. Secondly, if the exports of gold discontinue, as seems probable from the parity values of gold here, this will further weaken the sterling and anxiety about the gold value of sterling is therefore justified to some extent. The market is unwilling to take the view that sterling has crossed the worst corner and is on the road to recovery.

MARKETS OPENING.

The share and bullion bazaars will open to-morrow. But business must be restricted. It would be difficult to take up a position and while old accounts may be cleared, no new business is likely to be put through for some time. But a tone of optimism may be justified in the comparatively long view, for a Swadeshi campaign must bring about furtner prosperity to the mills in India and other shares must also go up at least in sympathy, if not due to the consequent improvement in their results. If the extent of a fall is any ground for becoming hopeful, the following comparative quotations should be helpful. The first figure gives the value on January 3rd 1931 and the second that on 23rd December 1931:—Century, 236,194; Fazulbhoy, 357,293; New Great 156,117; Swadeshi 262,196; Indian Cement 171,145; Bank of India 82,74; Imperial Bank 1207, 860. So it would appear that things cannot grow much worse.

BUDGET TROUBLES.

"Bhai" Schuster as he was addressed in the Assembly, must not be viewing the political situation unperturbed. His finances are already rather unstable in spite of the high duties and November customs and other returns have failed to live up to expectations. In addition there will be the expenditure due to the political developments and his only escape is to increase note issue through resort to the Paper Currency. During the past three months he has borrowed no less than Rs. 34 crores from the Paper Currency Reserve to pay for the gold and to meet current requirements and he would not like further resorts to it in the nature of inflation.

THE EXCHANGE RATE.

Due to the falling off in gold shipment last week was only about 2½ crores rupees worth, the sterling rate has fallen by 1/32 penny and even then the undertone is quiet so that a further drop may be expected. In spite of the depreciation of the rupee, exports have not been improved. November exports were only Rs. 14,07 lakhs as against Rs. 17,28 lakhs in 1930 and Rs. 13,09 in October this year. The slight improvement is what takes place every year and December figures of merchandise exports are believed to be more discouraging. Are we living on our gold exports?

WHAT SWADESHI CIGARETTES WAS

SJT. VITHALBAI PATEL

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PICKETING IN CITY RE-LAUNCHED

MRS. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA ARRESTED

To mark their protest against the arrest of the leaders, picketing of the foreign cloth shops was launched in the afternoon in the fort area. A posse of Desh Sevikas and congress volunteers marched to fort division and posted themselves at the shops of Messrs. Karanjia and Co., Messrs. Bhesania and Messrs. Ahmedali Esaali. They were under the command of Mrs. Kamladevi Chatopadhya. While picketing was in progress a number of people collected near the shops and in the meantime police came and arrested Mrs. Chatopadhya. Even after the arrest of Mrs. Chatopadhya picketing continued and Karanjia and Bhesania's shops were closed down by collapsible doors. The shop of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas was also closed down after the arrival of the pickets. Messrs. Ahmedali Esaali however did not close the shop and there was a demonstration near his premises and in about ten minutes they too closed down their shop.

In the Parsi community the following four gave their contribution towards the general arrests: (1) Mrs. Perin Captain, (2) Mr. K. F. Nariman. (3) Mr. R. D. Baliwala and (4) Mr. Dhunjibhoy D. Mehta. W

MR. GAIKWAR ARRESTED

Mr. B. A. Gaikwar of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union is arrested.

SJT. VIRCHAND P. SHAH ARRESTED.

Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah of Mandvi was arrested in his 'edhi' in the afternoon on Wednesday.

MR. MEHAR ALI ARRESTED

Mr. Meherally, officer-in-charge of the Bombay Youth League, was arrested at about 1 p.m. on Wednesday and was taken to the police headquarters.

Mr. Meherally, on hearing that he was wanted by the police, phoned to the Deputy Commissioner that he was waiting for the police at his residence. Deputy Inspector Foster then went and arrested him.

ARRESTS IN SUBURBS.

WEDNESDAY.

The following nine persons were arrested in the Suburbs and removed to Thana jail:—

AT VILE PARLE.
Swami Anand,
Gokulbhai Bhat,
Kishorilal Mashruwala,
Dilkush Diwanji.

AT KHAR ROAD.
B. G. Kher.
Dr. N. D. Savarkar.

AT BANDRA.
R. D. Baliwala.

AT CHEMBUR.
Abdullah Seth,
Jabir Ali.

Mr. B. G. Kher and Dr. N. D. Savarkar were the first to be arrested at Khar. Mr. Kher was the first Emergency Officer of Khar. Dr. Savarkar was President of the Bandra Village Congress Committee.

G. Ward Congress Committee

It is understood that Messrs. V. M. Nagwaker, and Harilal Mahimtura, have been appointed as President and Secretary respectively of the G Ward District Congress Committee.

DADAR YOUTH LEAGUE President Arrested

In the early hours of the morning Police Inspector Karnik raided the residence of Sjt. G. S. Patel, President of the Dadar Youth League with a large posse of police. He was arrested and removed to the Mahim police station.

Sjt. Patel has nominated Mr. Nilkant W. Naik, the late G. O. C. as the second Dictator of the Dadar Youth League.

MULRAJ KARSONDAS ARRESTED

Sjt. Muraj Karsondas was arrested in the Fort, near the Share Bazar in the afternoon. His parting message was "Follow Mahatmaji faithfully in every word spirit and action, and success is undoubtedly ours."

MR. S. K. PATIL.

MR. MULRAJ KARSONDAS.

79 ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL.

(Continued From Page 12)

Committee, Girgaum, Bombay; (b) Labour Sub-Committee, with—, Girgaum Bombay.

1 Labour Welfare Centre at Naigaum, Bombay Improvement Trust Chawl, No. 2; 2 Labour Welfare Centre at Ghorpadeo, Hirji Bhojraj's Chawl; 3 Labour Welfare Centre at DeLisle Road, Dadabhoy's Chawl No. 4; 4 Labour Welfare Office at Poibavdi, Kavarana Building.

(c) Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Sub-Committee (Girgaum Bombay; (d) Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee, Girgaum Bombay; (e) Anti-Untouchability Committee Girgaum, Bombay; (f) Prohibition Committee, Girgaum, Bombay; (g) Volunteers' Sub-Committee, Girgaum, Bombay; (h) Constitution Sub-Committee, Girgaum, Bombay; (i) Municipal Sub-Committee, Girgaum, Bombay.

"A" Ward District Congress Committee, Fort, Bombay; "B" Ward District Congress Committee Mandvi, Bombay; "C" Ward District Congress Committee, Bhuleshwar, Bombay; "D" Ward District Congress Committee, Girgaum Bombay; "E" Ward District Congress Committee, Byculla, Bombay; "F" Ward District Congress Committee, Parel, Bombay; 'G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, Bombay.

Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, Kalbadevi, Bombay; Bombay Congress Prabhat Pheri Sangh, Girgaum Bombay; Colaba Wadi Prabhat Pheri Sangh, Colaba Bombay; Bazaar Gate Prabhat Pheri Sangh, Fort, Bombay; Vadgadi Prabhat Pheri Sangh, Mandvi Bombay; Kamatipura Prabhat Pheri Mandal, Kamatipura, Bombay; Haines Road Prabhat Pheri Mandal Haines Road, Bombay; Tara Bagh Prabhat Pheri Mandal, Love Lane, Bombay; Ghorapdeo Prabhat Pheri Mandal, Ghorapdeo, Bombay; Babu Genoo Prabhat Pheri Mandal, Lal Bagh, Bombay; Dadar Kumbharwada Prabhat Pheri Mandal, Dadar, Bombay; Tulshi Tajpal's Chawl Prabhat Pheri Dadar, Bombay; Maharashtra Seva Prathak Prabhat Pheri Mandal, Parbhadevi Road, Bombay; Taroon Bharat Vyayam Mandal Prabhat Pheri, DeLisle Road, Bombay; Jain Boarding Boys' Prabhat Pheri, Matunga, Bombay; Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Girgaum, Bombay; Desh Sevika Sangh Khetwadi, Bombay; Bombay Provincial Volunteer Board, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay; The Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay.

AFFILIATED VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(a) Tamba Kanta Yuvak Mandal, Bombay; (b) Cutchi Lohana Volunteer Corps, Bombay; (c) Cutch Dasa Osval Volunteer Corps Bombay; (d) Mangaldas Market Volunteer Corps, Bombay; (e) Bhavsar Volunteer Corps, Bombay; (f) Fort Seva Samiti Volunteer Corps, Bombay; (g) Gulalwadi Yuvak Mandal, Bombay; (h) Visa Nagar Volunteer Corps, Bombay; (i) Japanese Bazar Volunteer Corps, Bombay; (j) Mandvi Ambulance Corps, Bombay; (k) Halai Lohana Volunteer Corps, Bombay; (l) Bhatia Volunteer Corps, Bombay; (m) Bombay Jain Volunteer Corps, Bombay;

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF ASSOCIATION.

Azad Party Volunteer Corps or Jamiat-ul-Ulema Volunteer Corps or Anjuman-e-Islah-ul-Hind Volunteer Corps, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay; Dab Dab Muslim Volunteer Corps, Dongri, Bombay; Kumar Mandal, Gulalwadi, Bombay; Bharat Seva Mandal, Haines Road, Bombay; Gandhi Seva Mandal, Dadar, Bombay; Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Fort, Bombay; Bombay Sikh Association, Reay Road, Bombay; Bombay Akali Dal, Frere Road, Bombay; Ramgharia Akali Dal, Bombay; Nationalist Muslim Party, Bombay Branch, Motlibai Street, Bombay; Nationalist Christian Party, Bombay; Nationalist Municipal Party, Girgaum, Bombay; Young Patriots League and Committee of Action for Independence, Dadar, Bombay; Bombay Presidency Youth League, Sandhurst Road, Bombay; Bombay Youth League, Sandhurst Road, Bombay; Dadar Youth League, Dadar, Bombay; Marwadi Youth League, Bombay; Bombay Students' League, Kalbadevi, Bombay; Nau Javan Bharat Sabha, Sandhurst Road, Bombay; Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers, Girgaum, Madhav Bagh; Mahim; Seva Ashram, Sattar Building, Mahim; Hindustani Seva Dal—Women's Central Training Camp, Matunga, Bombay; Volunteer Literature Publishing House, Girgaum, Bombay; Mahim Seva Ashram, Mahim, Bombay; Rashtriya Mahila Mandal, Khetwadi, Bombay.

CONGRESS HOUSE OCCUPIED.

Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council has by Notification No. S. D. 58, dated the 5th January 1932, declared the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee, the Bombay Provincial Volunteer Board, the Congress Prabhat Pheri Sangh, the "D" Ward District Congress Committee and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha to be unlawful associations.

And whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that the premises commonly known as Congress House, with all the buildings situated in the compound thereof, on the Girgaum Back Road of the City of Bombay, hereinafter called the said place, are used for the purpose of the said unlawful associations;

Now in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1932 (IV of 1932), the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to notify the said place for the purpose of the said Ordinance.

SJT. K. G. PATEL ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Jan. 6.

Sjt. Keshavbhai Ganeshji Patel, the First Dictator, Bardoli Congress Committee, was arrested to-day.

17 ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA ON TUESDAY

Three Jailed For Holding Meeting

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

To-day's arrests under the latest Ordinances total seventeen. Two youths were arrested it is alleged for asking shopkeepers to observe a hartal in connection with the arrest of Babu Rajendra Prasad. Two others arrested yesterday in connection with the declaration of a hartal were sentenced to a weeks simple imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate.

The Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate has sentenced three youths to six months rigorous imprisonment each for holding a public meeting yesterday. The accused admitted having defied with full knowledge of it the Police Commissioner's order, under the mandate of the Congress.—A. P.

POONA LETTER

Hartal On Leaders' Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 5.

Sjt. Karlekar, General Secretary Nationalist Party, Fergusson College and a scholarship holder of Inter Arts Class, it is learnt, has given up studies and has left by the Poona Express Train for Bombay to join Devidas Gandhi the son of Mahatma Gandhi yesterday.

PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and others was held yesterday evening and which was attended by about 20,000 people. Srimati Laxmibai Thuse presided. Messrs. N V. Gadgil, D. V. Gokhale, L. B. Bhopatker, Gore and other addressed the meeting.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

According to the Working Committee's instruction the Poona City Congress Committee and the Cantonment Congress Committee have been dissolved and the dictators have been appointed. Mrs Laxmibai Thuse and Mr. Nihalchand Parekh are appointed as dictators of City and Cantonment Congress Committee's respectively.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

The news of the arrest of Mahatma and Congress President reached Poona by 10 o'clock in the morning yesterday. The Congress volunteers heralded the news throughout the city and requested the people to observe hartal which was done willingly. When the students of New English School and Nutan Marathi School learnt about the arrest, they came out of the school. Similarly the students of New Poona College, Fergusson College and the Engineering College also observed a complete hartal. In the afternoon about 300 students of New English School and Nutan Marathi School went in a procession in the city requesting the people to observe hartal. There will be hartal on Thursday also.

SALT SATYAGRAHA IN KARACHI.

Swami Govindanand Dictator Of Sind.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

Civil Disobedience in the form of the sale of contraband salt will be started by the local Congress leaders this evening, when Sjt. Narainda Anandjee, ex-M. L. C., Dictator of the local Satyagraha Committee, and five volunteers, will auction contraband salt in a public meeting.

The Congress Committees have been automatically dissolved in Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, etc., Dictators having been substituted in their place. Swami Govindanand has been appointed Dictator of Sind, Prof. Malkani Dictator of Hyderabad, and Choithram Valecha, Dictator of Sukkur.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS OFFICE LOCKED.

CAWNPORE, January 5.

The Local Town Congress Office has been seized by the police and locked up and the police have been posted there.

Delhi Merchants And The Boycott.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

A number of prominent European, Hindu and Muslim businessmen held a Conference in Delhi this afternoon and decided to convene a large and representative meeting of Delhi merchants with a view to proclaiming the policy regarding the boycott movements. It is understood that the Conference is against the boycott. The Chief Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner attended the Conference and the former assured the merchants of all possible assistance from Government to merchants in carrying on business undisturbed.—A.P.

FRONTIER VILLAGES FINED.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 5.

The following Gazette Extraordinary is issued:—

Whereas the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the inhabitants of the undermentioned villages of Bannu District have been acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintainance of law and order and holding meetings attended by volunteers in uniform, now, therefore the Chief Commissioner in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 26/1 of the Northwest Frontier Province Emergency Powers Ordinance 13 of 1931, hereby directs that a fine of the amount noted against each of these villages be imposed on them.—

(a) Rs. 100 each on Mama Khel, Gandhi Sahib Khan, Narsheikhan and Baist Khel.

(b) Rs. 500 each on Narsparlai, Narhakim, Shakhkulikhan, Azadchandu Khel, Kotkasimir.

Under the same section a fine of Rs. 1000 is imposed on Takhalbala village for despatch to Peshawar City of parties of villagers for the purpose of making demonstrations.—A. P.

Berar Seva Dal Camp Closed.

(From a Correspondent)

AKOLA, Jan. 3.

The Berar Provincial Seva Dal Camp opened for training sainiks and sevikas on the first of December 1931 was closed on the 3rd inst. The ceremony was presided over by Dr. Parasnis of Khamgon. Before a large audience the sainiks and sevikas, 32 in number, gave exhibition of foot drill. Sjt. Brijlal Biyani, the member-in-charge, explained the whole situation and certificates of having attended the camp were presented to all the volunteers. The examinations were conducted by Sjt. Biyani who has been appointed as Chief Examiner for the Province of Berar. All the volunteers have passed.

The meeting congratulated Sjt. Bose on his arrest.

CLASH AT NASIK.

Stones Pelted At "Untouchable" Satyagrahis

MANY INJURED & REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, January 4.

The "Untouchables" Satyagraha at Kalaram temple assumed serious this evening when some persons were injured. It is said that when the "Untouchables" returned to continue the Satyagraha at Kalaram temple, numbering about 100, they were surprised to find two doors of the temple opened. They found that the Sanatanist volunteers had blocked the road by forming cordon near the Northern door through which numbers of caste Hindu worshippers passed to and fro.

STONES HURLED AT SATYAGRAHIS.

Within a few minutes of their arrival stones were hurled at them from neighbouring houses but as true Satyagrahis they remained Non-Violent and quietly submitted. However they pushed little further and succeeded in taking their stand near the entrance of barricades which proved effective inasmuch as worshippers ceased to pass through. But instead flow from Southern gate increased, where Satyagraha was not offered. So Satyagrahis decided to adopt method, recently changed of keeping Satyagraha patrols.

MORE STONES FELTED.

On noticing Southern gate closed leaders asked Satyagrahis to about-turn. This change was taken by huge crowd of Sanatanists numbering about 4000 as "defensive and they immediately commenced to pelt Satyagrahis with stones. The hissing and abusing of "Untouchable" leaders had, it seems, provoked some volunteers who commenced to make use of the stones thrown at them, by retaliating. However on fearing for their lives in view of multitude of Sanatanists, Satyagrahis pushed their way towards Panchavati Maharwada, followed for some length by crowd.

After gathering in the camp, Satyagrahis took to their road for City Maharwada. On route, however, some "Untouchable" volunteers, who were much excited, are said to have beaten one Sonar boy which made him unconscious. He is lying in Civil Hospital in dangerous condition. After going further they assaulted a cyclist, a forester, and hit him on face and less who too was removed to Civil Hospital. The condition of Sonar boy is said to be very precarious. The situation continues to be serious although all doors are closed.

Separate Province Of Utkal.

(From a Correspondent).

NOWRANGPUR, Dec. 30.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting held at Nowrangapur (Vizagapatam District) on 30th December, 1931, under the Chairmanship of Vaidyaratna Ganeswar Dass, Mahasoyo:

"(1) The meeting is strongly of opinion that, in view of the desire of all classes of people in these parts to amalgamate with Orissa, these parts should be included in a Separate Province of Utkal. (2) This meeting resolves to send Sreeman Bolonbodro Narayana Samantharoy Mahasoyo and Sreeman Mahadeva Tripathy Mahasoyo to represent this opinion before the Orissa Boundary Commission. (3) The meeting authorises the President to send the above resolution to the President, Orissa Boundary Commission to the Secretary of the Separate Province and to the chief news papers."

SALVATION OF BRITISH EMPIRE AT STAKE.

French Press On Indian Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris—The Indian situation is very closely watched here, particularly in view of the fear that the Indian turmoil may spread to French possessions in Syria and Indo-China.

Le "Temps" says that the British Government is not responsible for this sequel, having gone to its utmost in concessions. It approves of Lord Willingdon's attitude and remarks that the Indian Nationalists must not be surprised if Britain resorts to strong measures because the salvation of the Empire representing civilised order is at stake. —Reuter

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA DISSOLVED.

The Secretary of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha writes:—

"In view of he existing political situation the Executive Committee of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha has been dissolved."

MR. NARIMAN'S PARTING MESSAGE.

Congress Cannot And Will Not Be Crushed.

MR. NARIMAN ON THE EVE OF HIS ARREST SAID:—

Once again I must express my gratitude to the Government for acknowledging my claim and privilege to top the "List of Honour" for our City; before departing, perhaps, to an unknown destination or for an unknown period, I should like to give my final message and make my last appeal to the citizens of Bombay.

I am fully confident and certain that the city will retain in this fight the proud position of being in the forefront and giving a lead to the rest of the country, that she has acquired by the magnificent stand in the ast struggle.

Remember this is positively the last fight and our opponents, finding themselves in a desperate plight, will resort to most inhuman and most brutal repression; instead of local jails, it will be wholesale deportation to deserted and distant islands and bullets may displace lathies. Receive the marching orders with a smiling face and die fearlessly and courageously like true martyrs and "Satyagrahis".

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR WEAPON.

We can face all the atrocities most effectively with the powerful and potential weapon given to us by Mahatmaji; non-violence alone has baffled the authorities in the last war and will perpetually perplex them again and speedily take us to our goal. Therefore adhere to it most scrupulously and religiously under even provocative and agressive circumstances.

In this life and death struggle every citizen shall have to play the part, as none can afford to stand by and assume the disgraceful and cowardly role of a mere spectator.

The Government have invited this struggle, inspite of most earnest endeavours of Mahatmaji. No leader with any sense of responsibility to the nation, and without damaging the honour or self-respect, could have gone further to avoid the crisis. I see in this finger of God and the opportunitity is really God-sent. "Pride and arrogance goeth before distruction and humility leads to sucess: so let us have no doubt, no misgivings at all about the result; it is a foregone conclusion; let there be no flinching, no hesitation, no retracing; go ahead along with stout hearts and determined courage regardless of consequences; consider no sacrifice or suffering enough in this supreme national crisis. God is with us because our cause is just, our attitude is humble and our weapon is non-violence and truth.

DUTY ON COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

A special responsibility rests upon the Indian commercial community; they should look upon this as an insolent challenge

The preponderating question is as to whether the foreign interests—are to have preference over the legitimate claims of Indians. Therefore no Indian, no matter to what school he belongs, having real interest of the country at heart, could keep out of this struggle. Let the country stand up to-day as one man and give an effective reply to the challenge.

Let them be disillusioned once for all that 35 crores that inhabit this vast and ancient traditional land are all not made of clay, but they belong to a higher species of human race, a race that would rather die and be extinguished than submit to such intolerable national humiliation and disgrace.

APPEAL TO SISTERS.

Brave Sisters of Bombay? I do not make any appeal to them. You have been the custodians of the honour, dignity, prestige and national strength of this city and country. I am sure, taking advantage of this opportunity, you will only add to the last year's proud record and by your undaunted courage and grim determination put to shame the authors of repression.

Congress cannot and will not be crushed. Even out of its ashes and cinders will be born a Regenerated, Free and Liberated New India, prosperous and peaceful, a safe and happy asylum for 35 crores and sheding new light and inspiration to the rest of the world.

Long Live Congress and The Nation.

VANDE MATARAM.

THE VICEREGAL ORDINANCES

(Continued from page 6.)

above that the Crown of the United Kingdom has entered into an express covenant with the people of India to fulfil the same obligations to all the British Indian subjects as bind it to all the subjects of the United Kingdom and the Viceroy as a representative of the British Crown is under a legal obligation to govern India in accordance with the above solemn pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

ULTRA VIRES.

If therefore the Viceroy promulgates Ordinances empowering the arrest and imprisonment of a person by novel provisions of law and for breach thereof, though the person committing the breach of the said new rules made under the Ordinances may not have committed any criminal offence under the law of the land would this not amount to be a flagrant and perverse violation of the express provisions of the solemn pledges made to the people of India by the Queen's Proclamation? It is submitted that such Ordinances would be clearly ultra vires and illegal. If non-payment of Government Revenue is not a criminal offence under the law of the land though it may be illegal and may not even be desirable, how would it amount to a criminal offence solely because of the Viceroy's arbitrary fiat of an ordinance making the same an offence, so as to justify the arrest and even imprisonment of a large number of persons making default in payment of Government dues, especially when at least some of the persons making default may be hopelessly destitute and unable to make payment to Government out of sheer poverty and inability? The matter deserves very careful and serious consideration on the part of the authorities concerned as the liberty of teeming millions of India is in serious jeopardy.

REPUGNANT TO PARLIAMENTARY STATUTE.

It may be further pointed out that Section 84 of the Government of India Act expressly provides that "A law made by any authority in British India (which includes the Viceroy's Ordinance) and repugnant to any provision of this Act or any other Act of Parliament shall to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise be void." Now some of the recent Ordinances promulgated by His Excellency Lord Willingdon are repugnant to the express provisions of the Government of India Act and also repugnant to the provisions of Magna Charta contained in the Queen's Proclamation as set out above. The Queen's Proclamation is made by an Order in Council under the authority of Parliament and a Statute of the Parliament known as The Government of India Act of 1858. It has the validity of a Parliamentary Statute and is the law of the land as a piece of legislative enactment emonating from the Crown in its legislative capacity in its relation to the Colonies and dependancies, including British India.

The above exposition of the provisions of law will clearly enable any person of impartial views having no political bias of any kind to judge for himself as to the legality or otherwise of some of the recent Ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE.

I humbly suggest that in these extraordinary times when events develop with dramatic suddenness and there is a standing menace to the liberty and freedom of the people of British India under the present regime of Ordinances it is high time that early steps be taken by the members of the Indian Legislature to repeal from the Statute book such of the recent Ordinances as are repugnant to the express provisions of the Government of India Act and the Queen's Proclamation. They must introduce at the next session of the Legislative Assembly the necessary bill for the said purpose and for which express provision is made by Section 67 of the said Act empowering the Indian Legislature "to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Assembly repealing or amending any act or Ordinance made by the Governor-General."

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PENAL ADMINISTRATION.

Report On Improvements.

The League of Nations has under consideration the question of improvements in Penal Administration. It appears from the Report of the 5th Committee to the Assembly that internationally the problem of Penal Administration or rather of international Criminal Policy might be regarded from three angles, viz.:—(1) the progressive unification of Penal Law, (2) the co-operation between States for the prevention and suppression of crime and (3) the execution of the penalty.

It is pointed out that the Unification of Penal Law can only be progressive and could apply in the first place to offences in the suppression of which all Civilised States are interested, particularly international crimes and offences such as traffic in woman and children, slavery, piracy, traffic in drugs, etc. It was resolved that specially qualified independent organizations should be consulted as to the best manner in which the League of Nations could give its assistance in the matter.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

As regards international co-operation for the prevention and suppression of crime, members of the Committee recalled the fact that the committee for the codification of International Law had investigated the questions of extradition, the competence of States with regard to offences committed outside their territory and the communication of judicial and extra-judicial documents in criminal matters. Although its work did not lead to the conclusion of multilateral conventions, it provided models for certain countries in framing bilateral conventions. The codification of international criminal law is often seriously impeded by national susceptibilities. These will continue as long as important differences exist between the codes of the various countries in regard to the fundamental principles of prosecution and punishment. The preparatory report mentions that the Interparliamentary Union, at its Paris Conference (August 1927) bearing in mind the difficulties encountered by the Committee for the Codification of International Law, adopted a recommendation to prepare the ground for the codification of international criminal law by first of all removing the differences in the various codes. It was decided to consult independent organizations on these problems also and to submit their observations to the members of the League.

AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The third question as to the Executive of penalties preventive measures and aid to discharged prisoners is of considerable interest. The Report observes:—"A penalty can no longer in these days be regarded merely as the infliction of pain or the expiation of a crime. Apart from quite exceptional cases, when the criminal has to be 'eliminited,' a penalty is to be looked on as a means of re-adapting the offender to social life—as a means of reclamation. It is moreover this view of the nature of punishment which has contributed to the great development of penology." And further "If, in the immense majority of cases, the penalty is regarded as a means of reclaiming the delinquent and if it is intended to influence the whole character of the criminal, it must obviously not be executed in a barbarous spirit, as then it would fail in its real aim which is to reform and humanise the delinquent."

The International Penal and Penitentiary Commission have drawn up a body of rules which may be said to be the fundamental principles for the treatment of prisoners. These rules deal with the re-classification of offenders. The following 4 may be said to be Classes which deserve special attention. 1. Juvenile Delinquents, 2. Habitual Criminals, 3. Abnormal Criminal and 4. Political Offenders.

REMUNERATION OF WORK.

With regard to the 4th Class the Report remarks that there is a great difference between Political Offences and Common Law Offences and it would therefore be expedient to study the consequences that this might have on the prison system. These rules are to receive the careful consideration of the League. Another question dealt with by the rules is concerning remuneration for work. The questions of separation of Offenders, the application of the progressive system, the problem of the cell system, disciplinary measures, corporal punishment and instruments of restraint have also given rise to interesting observations. The Assembly ultimately adopted the following Resolution:—

"Having been invited by the Council in January 1930 to consider the best way in which the League of Nations could co-operate with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and other organizations in their efforts to assist in the improvement of prisons in accordance with modern economic, social and health standards.

"Having noted the observations of the States Members and non-members of the League of Nations and of the organizations which have been consulted regarding the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (see document C 620 M 24. 1930 IV);

"Considering that, if the improvement of penal administration by co-operation between Governments is to receive the support of the League of Nations, the latter will need the advice and assistance of a body of experts;

UNIFICATION OF PENAL LAW.

"Considering further the importance of the efforts which have already been made, both by means of a number of international conventions, and by certain organs of the League of Nations and various institutions, to achieve a gradual unification of penal law and to establish co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime;

Requests the Secretary-General:

"(1) To refer to the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission the replies and observations received regarding the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and also the report and Minutes of the Fifth Committee, and to ask it to consider these rules in the light of the aforementioned replies and observations;

"(2) To develop the policy of co-operation with orfanizations dealing with the international aspect of penal and penitentiary problems;

"(3) To ask the International Labour Office to continue its study in connection with prison labour;

"(4) To forward the report and the Minutes of the Fifth Committee to the International Penal Law Association the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, the International Criminal Police Commission, the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, the Howard League for Penal Law Reform, the International Law Association, the International Penal Law Union, and any other international organisations which may be proposed by the Governments to the Secretary-General and to ask them in what manner they consider that the assistance of the League of Nations might be of value with a view to achieving a gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime;

AN ENQUIRY.

"(5) After having received the observations of these organisations, to forward them, together with the report and Minutes of the Fifth Committee, to the States Members of the League and to ask them whether they wish the League of Nations to lend its assistance also in regard to the questions referred to in No. 4.

"(6) After having received the answer of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission on the Standard Minimum Rules, to ask the Governments of States, Members of the League whether they consider that the League could best assist in connection with the treatment of prisoners by co-operation with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, or by setting up a special Committee of the League to study this problem.

"The Secretary-General is asked to submit a report to the next Assembly on all questions contained in this resolution."—"Bombay Law Journal."

Progress Of Electrification In The Baroda State.

There has been considerable progress in electrification of municipal lighting arrangements in Baroda State of late. Amreli has recently received electric supply. In Mehsana District—the Northernmost Prant—so far only one town, i.e., Sidhpur had street Electric lighting. Now very shortly two more towns, Pattan and Mehsana—the latter the Headquarters of the Division—will enjoy the privilege of good lights. Electric fans also will make the heat tolerable.

The Municipal Board of Mehsana has recently approved the lowest tender of Messrs. Yodha Brothers of Ahmedabad for supplying electric lights to the Mehsana Town. Two different modes of procedure have been adopted at Pattan and Mehsana, though the two places are only twenty five miles apart. The methods reveal an interesting study in the financial aspect of Municipal administration.

Mehsana had originally been only a village. Due to it being made the Headquarters of the District and an important Railway Junction the place has been growing rapidly and now boasts of a population of 14,000 souls.

But unfortunately the Municipal finances are in a state of low ebb. The Municipality has to repay a loan of Rs. 84,000 taken from the Government for a Waterworks Scheme which has been functioning since 1926. A strong representative Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. N. Dikshit B.Sc. (London) of the P.W.D. and the question of municipal undertaking versus private undertaking was studied from all view points. It was finally decided not to increase the liability of the Municipality and hence the public tenders were invited.

50 C. P. lamps will be provided at suitable distances for street lighting, while for public squares 100 C. P. lamps will be used. The tendered has quoted a rate per lamp per month on a fixed lighting schedule and beyond payment of bills for lights actually used the Municipality has no financial responsibility.

With Patan the case is entirely different. It is a large old historical town with a population of 33,000 souls—second only to Baroda in size in the State. The population is rich active and progressive, a large number of Bombay merchants being Patnis by birth. The Chief Officer of the Municipality is also an Engineer—a lent officer of the P. W. Department.

The financial position of the Municipality is strong, thanks chiefly to generous donations of the rich and patriotic citizens. It was therefore decided to undertake the electric installation as a municipal concern. The town was lucky to have a merchant prince like Mr. Chhotalal Kilachand as a President of the Board.

It was, therefore deemed advisable to float 6 per cent. tax free debentures to the extent of Rs. 75,000/-. About a third of the total were purchased by the Municipality and the rest were thrown open to public subscription. It speaks volumes for the prestige and reputation of the leaders of the town and also the sound financial and patriotic instinct of the Patan people, that the result has been most gratifying. Applications amounting to ten times the funds required were received in spite of the present world wide trade depression.

The work will be taken in hand almost immediately.

Drainage schemes for both Mehsana and Patan are also approved it is hoped that within a couple of years these two towns in the North of Gujrat will have all the thrice essentials of modern civilized life a good pure and plentiful water supply, a drainage scheme and electric power and lighting. Smaller towns in Gujrat may reasonably envy the lot of these towns.

When the Mehsana electric work is completed, it is also expected to supply electric power by high village transmission to Visnagar—a town with 16,000 inhabitants situated 12 miles to the North-east of Mehsana. A Water Works scheme has been completed only this year at Visnagar and the town has received a copious supply of pure and sweet water.

LUCKNOW MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those of us who know the internal history as to how the system of appointing honarary surgeons and physicians was introduced at the King George's Medical College Hospital, the information of the resignation of Dr. Atak from the post of the honorary surgeon at this hospital came as no surprise, though the fact that the only veneriologist in Upper India should have severed his connection from the hospital is regretable, and the reason, said to have ben given, for action he has taken disquieting; yet under the circumstances it was perhaps inevitable.

I had, in the past, been frequently hearing none too nice reports of the general treatment which patients attending this hospital received at the hands of the medical staff over thtre, but I had always dismissed them as groundless—as a mere gossip—until Mr. Tankha in the course of his forceful speech at a meeting of the University Court read out the following letter:—

I beg to invite your attention to the fact that lately I had the occasion to take a cholera patient to the King Geosge's Medical Hospital, Lucknow. The patient reached the hospital at about 6-30 p. m. but nobody attended the patient till 6 p. m. although it was a declared cholera case, serioos in its nature. The doctor who attended the patient was Mr.—. He made us believe that the patient would be attended to at quick intervals and that proper arangements will be made for the night. It is regrettable that late at 11 o'clock in the night sime student came to attend the patient after repeated requests made to the isolation ward nurse on duty. The said student attempted to inject the patient in his arm but he could not find the particular nerve (vein) for some time and the water could not go down for 15 minutes.
down for 15 minutes. Thereafter the patient was left for the whole of the night and till 9 o'clock in the morning. The trouble that the patient and his two relatives had to labour under is simply indescribable. At 9 a. m. Dr.—was approached in his bungalow and requested to see the patient, whereupon he visited the patient and gave us to understand that the pulse of the patient was all right but that no medicine whatever would be given to him unless Dr. —whose day it was, had seen the patient. We were also given to understand that Dr.—comes usually at 10 a. m. and we accordingly awaited his arrival till 10-30 a. m. when we came to know that unluckily for the patient, one Mr.—, a student of the Medical College, had died at the Balrampur Hospital and that almost everybody from the College and Hospital had gone there. As from the very outset the condition of the patient, to all appearances, was growing steadily worse, particularly for want of proper medical attendance, and as the condition had reached to a climax at about 11 a. m. and as the rules of the Hospital do not permit any private practitioner to attend a patient in the Hospital, out attempts to bring in some extraneous medical aid would have been futile and as such we prayed for the discharge of the patient from the Hospital which too was not allowed to us. We were given to understand that unless we brought an order of discharge from Dr.—who was in the Balrampur Hospital, no discharge of the patient would be allowed. We, under necessity and in the absence of utter lack of medical attendance at the critical moment hastened to Dr.—to the Balrampur Hospital and narrated to him briefly some material facts, whereupon he gave us an order of discharge. At this stage, the ironies of the Fate had exhausted their resources and before the order could reach the Hospital, the patient had expired.——.

Yours faithfully.

This letter appears at page 630 of the Lucknow University Minutes for 1927-28.

I had fonly hoped that the exposure of this sort of extremely callous treatment and culpable negligence will put a stop to the alleged evils at the Hospital; but it appears that I have been nursing a vain hope. Even after the attention of the Medicos was drawn to this incident people have, time and again, come to me with uncomplimentary stories about this institution. But unfortunately whenever I asked them to reduce their complaint in writing so that action could be taken, they said with wry face that it would serve no useful purpose, as exposures of even grave and serious cases was of no avail, and further added that they did not dare risk the enmity or even displeasure of those who were in power over there, and with whom—flesh being heir to human ills—they may have to deal again and again in future. This kind of mentality is unfortunate as it prevents a thorough investigation of the alleged evils, but it does not mean that they do not exist. The complaints are so general, and come from such varied quarters that to put it at its lowest there must be some substratum of truth in them. The case above quoted is perhaps an extreme example of what in a less serious form is said to occur there every day.

I write this letter in the hope that the publicity given through your paper may bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon this institution and a way may be found to purge it of the evils that prevail.

—Yours, etc.,

KHALIQUZZAMAN
Chairman Municipal Board, Lucknow.
Memer, Lucknow University Court.

Lucknow Jan. 3.

MOPLAH AID COMMITTEE

Appeal For Help.

CALICUT, Jan. 2.

The President, the Moplah Aid Committee, Calicut, has issued the following appeal for monetary and other help to the Committee to give relief to the rebellion prisoners, who will be released shortly, and assist them to settle down as peaceful citizens:

"You may be already aware that the Government of Madras are pleased to announce the release of a large number of rebellion prisoners. In order to assist these released persons to settle down as peaceful citizens, a Committee consisting of influential persons of the District belonging to all communities has been formed at Calicut. It is too early to say what the nature and form of relief will be as they will depend on the necessities of each case. But there is no doubt that large funds are required for giving adequate help. On behalf of the Committee, may I request you to be so good as to make a liberal contribution and help the Committee in the task it has undertaken relying on the active sympathy and support of the public"

HEALTH VOLUNTEERS' EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following students that were present for the Health Volunteers Class Examination, were declared successful during the examination held in the current year.—

1. Miss Milka Aaron; 2. Mrs. Rukhminibai Arawokar; 3. Miss Sona R. Kangayamkar; 4. Miss Sunderabai Bolar; 5. Miss Pramilabai Raje; 6. Miss Narmadabai Chavan; 7. Mrs Manoramabai Kambli; 8. Mrs. Kashibai Pawaskar; 9. Miss Sumatibai Gupte; 10. Miss Gulab Sule; 11. Mrs. Kamalabai Karkhanis; 12. Miss Hirabai Dalvi; 13. Mrs. Yamunabai Murudkar.

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Statutory Statement Of Account

Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495—497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

CURFEW ORDER IN CAWNPORE LIKELY.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 5.

The District Magistrate has issued an order whereby collection of seven persons in any public streets has been declared illegal for three days including to-day, the reason being that the Congress workers are continuing to promote excitement in the city. Curfew order will again be issued if agitation continues.

CAWNPORE CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 5.

Mr. Narain Prasad Arora, formerly a member of the U. P. Legislative Council and President of the Town Congress Committee was arrested at 8 to-night.—A. P.

A SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA.

A FEASIBLE PROPOSAL.

Mr. S.V. Abhyankar, Advocate, contributes the following article to the January issue of the "Bombay Law Journal":—

The necessity for such a Court has been accepted in both the sessions of the Round Table Conference.

In Paragraph 1 of the note on an Indian Federal Court, Lord Sankey has said as follows:—

"In a constitution created by the Federation of a number of separate Political Units and providing for the distribution of powers between a Central Legislature and Executive on the one hand and the Legislature and Executive of the Federal Units on the other, a Federal Court appears to be an essential element. Such a Court is needed to interpret federal laws and compel obedience to them and more particularly to interpret the Federal Constitution itself. The delimitation of the respective spheres of the Federal and the Provincial and the State authority whether Legislative or Executive will be most conveniently entrusted to a Tribunal independent both of the Central, Provincial and State Governments, and it would in any event be required in order to prevent the mischief which might otherwise arise if the various High Courts and State Courts interpreted the constitution in different senses and thus made the law uncertain and ambiguous."

WHAT MODEL TO FOLLOW.

The questions therefore which require to be considered would be the following:—(1) What model of Court to be adopted. (2) Qualifications of the Judiciary and of the power to appoint them. (3) Its Jurisdiction. Whether it should be Original or Appellate or both and whether and how far it should extend to the Judicial systems of the Indian States in addition to its powers over the Courts in British Indian provinces. (4) Whether it should have powers of appeal and superintendence over the Judiciary whether Provincial or Federal and if so to what extent. (5) Constitution of the Bar entitled to practise therein.

Taking question one, what model of Courts to be followed:—

There are Federal Courts in Canada, Australia and the Union of South Africa in the British Empire. There are also Federal Courts in United States of America. It would be, therefore, necessary to summarise briefly the Constitution and Powers of the four models.

In the U.S.A. there are four classes of Federal Courts. (1) Supreme Court which sits at Washington. (2) Circuit Courts of Appeal. (3) Circuit Courts. (4) District Courts; of them only Supreme Court is directly created by Art. 3 Section 1 of the U. S. A. Constitution. But the Article does not provide for the number of Judges. The Art. 3 Section 1 runs thus:—

"The Judicial power of the U. States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain or establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior Courts shall hold their office during good behaviour and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuation in office."

The Supreme Court consists of one Chief Justice and other Justices about 9 in number. The salary of the Chief Justice is fixed at 13.000 Dollars per year and that of the associated Justices 12.500. They are nominated by the President and their appointment is confirmed by the Senate.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL.

These were established in 1891. They heard Appeals from the District or Circuit Courts and a further Appeal lay to the Supreme Court. The Circuit Courts were established by the Congress under a power in the Constitution to establish inferior Courts. The whole territory of the U. States is divided into a number of Circuits (at present 9) in which Courts are held annually. Each of these has two or three Circuit Judges and to each there is also allotted one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The salary of a Circuit Judge is 7,000 Dollars. The Circuit Court may be held either by a circuit Judge alone or by Supreme Court Circuit Justice alone or by both together, or of the District wherein the particular Circuit is held or by the District Judge alone.

District Courts are the 4th and lowest class of Federal Tribunals Their Judges receive salaries of 6,000 Dollars per annum. The District and Circuit Judges are also appointed by the President and Senate like the members of the Supreme Court. There are also two other special tribunals called Court of Claims and the Court of Customs Appeals. The Court of Claims consists of a Chief Justice (salaries 6,500 Dollars) and four other Justices (salary 6,000 Dollars each) from the decision of which an appeal lies direct to the Supreme Court. The Court of Customs Appeals is intended to decide questions relating to customs duties. It consists of a presiding Judge and four associates with salary of 1,000 Dollars.

The Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts extends to the following classes of cases. The pertinent sections of Article 3 are quoted below:—

Section 2 (1) "Judicial powers shall extend to all cases in Law and Equity arising under this Constitution. The Laws of the U. S. A. and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority shall apply to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and counsels, to all cases of admirality and maritime Jurisdiction, to controversies to which the U. S. shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different states between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state of the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

(2) In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and counsels and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction; in all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have Appellate Jurisdiction both as to law and to fact with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

(3) The trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachments shall be by Jury and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within and state, trial shall be at such places as the Congress may by law have directed."

In the Australian Commonwealth, the Judges of the High Court are appointed by the G. G. in Council, hold office during good behaviour and may be removed only on addresses from the Houses of Parliament, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity but the House must clearly be judges of what is proof.

The Judges in the States hold on a similar tenure but removal is ascribed to the Crown in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia and to the Governor or Governor in Council in Victoria and Tasmania on simple addresses from both the Houses and in the former case an obligation is thrown on the Imperial Government to advice the Crown and therefore to accept the responsibility for the propriety of the proceedings.

POSITION IN CANADA.

Appeals lie (as in Canada) first from the State Supreme Courts either to the Common Wealth High Court or to the Judicial Committee, but not in cases regarding the limits 'interse' of the Constitution powers of the Common Wealth and those of any State or States as to the limits 'interse' of the constitutional powers of any two or more states. Such cases under the legislation in the Commonwealth in 1907 may not be decided by the State Supreme Courts but must be dealt with by the High Court.

There was no appeal from the decision of the High Court in these cases to the Privy Council unless the High Court certified that the case should be determined by the King in Council and the High Court on principle refuse such certificate. The determination of the interpretation of the constitution has rested with the High Court which has largely followed the precedent of the U.S. and not the principle of the interpretation laid down in the case of Canada by the Judicial Committee.

In Canada the appointment of Judges of all superior district and country Courts rests in the G.G.; their posts are not within the control of the provincial Legislatures which however are responsible for the organisation of Provincial Courts and have established Supreme Courts usually with appellate division.

All the Judges of Supreme Court hold during good behaviour but may be removed by the G G on an address from both Houses of Parliament.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the Union of South Africa old Colonial Courts are merged in a Supreme Court with an appellate division and four Provincial divisions and a number of local divisions all being superior courts whose Judges are appointed by G.G. in Council and may be removed only on addresses from both Houses on the ground of mis behaviour or incapacity.

In the Union of South Africa, there is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice, judges of appeal and judges of the several divisions of the Court in the Provinces. It comprises an Appellate Division and Provincial Divisions of the Court in the provinces. The appellate Division consists of the Chief Justice, two ordinary judges of appeal, and two additional judges of appeal drawn from any of the provincial or local divisions of the Court their duties in which they continue to perform when not attending in the Appellate Division. The several Supreme Courts of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and the Transval and the High Court of the Orange Free State became, on the establishment of the Union, provincial divisions within their respective provinces of the Supreme Court; they are presided over by a Judge President, Local divisions of the Supreme Court occupy the areas of the former Court of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope of the former High Court of Griqualand, etc., and of the former circuit courts. These provincial and Local divisions of the Courts are styled superior Courts and in addition to the original jurisdiction of the corresponding colonial Courts have jurisdiction in all matters in which (1) the Government of the Union or a person on its behalf is a party, (2) in which the validity of any provincial order shall come into question.

Appeals lie to the appellate division in every case in which they would before union have been taken to the King in Council but the decisions of the appellate Divisions are final save in so far as an appeal may be permitted by special leave to the King in Council, so that in the Union appeals came from one Court only and such appeals are not encouraged by the Judicial Committee.

In Canada, there is a Supreme Court of Canada which is a Court of appeal from all Provincial Courts presided over by the Chief Justice of Canada with four Puisne Judges, there is also a Court of Exchequer of Canada with one Judge, with exclusive jurisdiction in claims against Crown and concurrent jurisdiction in revenue causes and cases at the instance of the Attorney General regarding Patents or instruments respecting lands, or seeking relief against officers of the Crown for acts or omissions in the course of their duty.

When a Provincial Legislature passes an Act agreeing that the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court, or the Supreme Court alone shall have jurisdiction in controversies (1) between the Dominion and a Province, (2) between the Province and any other province, (3) as to the validity of a provincial Act, then he special jurisdiction shall be exercised by the Court. In (1) and (2) the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Exchequer Court with an appeal to the Supreme Court; in (3) the jurisdiction is vested in Supreme Court alone.

The dominion has also established a Supreme Court which is a general court of Canadian appeal, and an Exchequer Court, while it has conferred on several boards quasi judicial functions. Appeals however lie direct to the Judicial Committee of the P.C., from the Provincial Courts either by special leave or as of right on condition as to the nature or value of the cause stated in orders of the King in Council or Local Legislaure and it is in the option of the litigant to choose the tribunal he prefers. By special leave appeals lie from the Supreme Court of Canada but a suitor who has preferred to go there from a Provincial Court is not normally, unless the cause involves principles of special importance allowed to appeal from the Court.

All the judges of Supreme Court hold during good behaviour but may be removed by the G. G. on addresses from both Houses of Parliament.

It will be clear from the summary that the American courts form a system of hierarchy of Courts of Federal jurisdiction with the other Courts in the several states. It has no appellate jurisdiction in ordinary cases. In Canada the same Courts have jurisdiction in both classes of cases with powers of appeal. The Australian Courts are somewhat midway between the two. The High Court which corresponds to the Supreme Court now proposed exercises or can be empowered to exercise an original jurisdiction in ordinary cases. In Canada the same courts have jurisdiction in both classes of cases with powers of appeal. The Australian Courts are somewhat mid-way between the two. The High Court which corresponds to the Supreme Court now proposed exercises or an be empowered to exercise an original jurisdiction in certain specified matters including matters arising under the constitution or involving its interpretation and the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered not only to invest a State Court with an original federal jurisdiction and to define that jurisdictions but also to define the extent to which the Jurisdiction of any Federal Court shall be exclusive of that which belongs or is invested in the State Courts. These matters are now dealt with by the Judiciary Act 1903 passed under the above powers and it is to be further observed that the Act of 1907 gave to the Federal Courts an exclusive jurisdiction in matters relating to the constitutional rights and powers of the Commonwealth entire. The High Court in Australia therefore generally speaking exercises an appellate jurisdiction both in Federal and other matters and it exercises an original jurisdiction in Federal matters concurrently with the State Courts, subject to the right of the Commonwealth Parliaments to make the Federal jurisdiction to such extent as the statute may provide, an exclusive one.

Under the proposed new legislation in India the Judiciary of the Federated India would require to have full power both original and appellate and it would be in consonance with evolution that the Powers of the Highest Court of Appeal should be vested in the Courts of the Federal Government and not elsewhere. It would therefore be necessary to have a Court with both these jurisdictions. To have two highest Courts one for Federal and the other for ordinary matters would be costly as well as unnecessary. It would therefore be proper as well as in consonance with the fitness of things to have one Court having full appellate jurisdiction in all matters with a reservation of some matters only for the original jurisdiction as in Australia.

The resolution before the house in paras 2 and 3 has provided for both these matters and it may also be pointed out that the all parties Conference has also drawn its own proposals on the same lines.

SANKTY'S VIEWS.

Lord Sankey in his valuable and sympathetic note on the Federal Court admits that there was a strong demand for a Supreme Appellate Court but he raises some objections to a Court having highest appellate jurisdiction in all matters. His objections are three. The first objection according to him was that owing to the litigious habits of the country such a court would be overwhelmed at the outset of its career and destract its attention from its true function of interpreting the constitution itself and laying down rules which may serve to guide the natural process of constitutional development. His second objection is that the Indian States would not be willing to concede a right of appeal from the State Courts on other than Federal matters to a Supreme Court which would necessarily have its seat in British India. And thirdly in his opinion a Court with an appellate jurisdiction of that kind limited to a portion only of the Federation might by emphasizing the difference in status between the two main component elements of the Federation, have the appearance of an instrument of division rather than of union.

On the assumption that the States would join the Federation the last two objections are not very strong. After the Indian States join the Federation the Supreme Court would be as much their as of British India because the Power to appoint judges given would be on their delegation equally as of British Indian Provinces. And rovided that the jurisdiction be so limited as not to extend beyond the limits of their treaties of cession there would be really no reasonable objection to the Indian States not joining in it. Besides the Supreme Court if and when constituted while sitting as a Court of Appeal from State Courts will be regulated by the laws of the States. Such a Court would it is submitted from a link which would bring closer the two Indias and removing some of the stigma against the administration of the Princes where it may exist. The objection as to the Court being flooded by appeals can be remedied by suitable restriction on the right of appeal. Even Lord Sankey has suggested that all these objections might be overcome if there was a strong demand for such Court by making it possible for the Federal Court to sit for that purpose under another style and title or possibly arranging that the Court might sit in two divisions.

So far as original jurisdiction is concerned it would have only to be confined to Federal matters In conferring this jurisdiction there would be a choice between (1) giving the High Courts or other specified courts in British India an original jurisdiction in all or practically all Federal matters with a direct or ultimate right of appeal to the Federal Court would it is submitted form and (2) giving Federal Court an original jurisdiction in Federal matters with power however to the Federal Legislature if it should later on think fit to invest the British Indian Courts with a Federal jurisdiction (with a right of appeal to the Federal Court) and to define the extent to which the jurisdiction so vested in any court shall be exclusive of that which belonged to or was vested in any court shall be exclusive of that which belonged to or was vested in these courts. Lord Sankey in his not has preferred the first alternative. But in the note he has also given his opinion that in some matters Federal Courts should also possess an original jurisdiction and the matters referred to by him are similar to those proposed in the Resolution clause (2).

Upto now we have discussed the question of the model and of the jurisdiction of the Court. Clauses 7, 8 and 9 are clear and they require no comment. Clause 4 is in effect considered and clause 9 will form part of another Resolution.

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MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

A KATHIAWAR LETTER

Efforts To Combat Congress Movement

(From Our Own Correspondent).

WADHWAN, Jan. 2.

The new year has begun with serious developments for Kathiawar. The Agency has, it is reported, written to all Talukdars to help it in combatting the Congress activities. A secret Conference of Princes held in Rajkot is reported to have arrived at general conclusions. An offer was made, it is understood, by some princes that they can keep particular number of prisoners in their State jails. The last year struggle of "Salt Campaign" may be revived this year. Picketing and prohibition activities may be revived also. The Kathiawar Picketing Mandal, other Swadeshi Mandals are busy discussing matters for future line of action.

NINTH WEEK OF SATYAGRAHA

Dhrangadhra Satyagraha Campaign continues. Sjt. Fulchand Bhat, is going to lead a batch on Monday next. Reports come in of differential treatment to prisoners who are Dhrangadhra State subjects and others. The former are made to work hard. As press correspondents are not allowed one cannot definitely judge the situation. This is the ninth week of Satyagraha.

A village ashram, one being at Vinchhia, is to be opened at Mota Ankadia by the Kathiawar Sewak Samiti of Amreli.

Sir Prabhashanker Patani has returned to Bhavnagar from Bombay. He is, it is learnt, going to look over all departments work to supervise as to what they have done during his long term of absence.

Sjt. Amritlal Sheth is expected to arrive in Ranpur in a few days. A meeting of journalists of Kathiawar may take place after his arrival.

New York Cotton.

SHORTS COVERING.

New York, Jan. 5.

PRICES OPEN 2 PTS. UP—DECLINE 3 PTS. ON SCATTERED SELLING—IMPROVEMENT OF 1½ PTS. ON TRADE BUYING—SHORT COVERING. CLOSED 5 TO 6 PTS. HIGHER—SPOT COTTON 10 PTS. UP AT 6.35C.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 points but declined 3 points from the opening level on scattered selling. At this level there was improved buying by trade interests and short covering. During the last hour prices ruled quiet but steady and closed at a net rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 points to 6.35c.

The New Oolcans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices recovered 5 points to 6.13c.

After yesterday's decline the market displayed somewhat better tone due to short covering. The steadiness more due to absence of hedge selling and any further improvement is likely to induce more offerings. There is nothing in the general situation cause any improved buying on advancing markets. Trade reports are discouraging and sales of cloth are below the present curtailed production.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:

New York Cotton Exchange Service. reports: The Mill situation has worsened in the United States, Great Britain and the Continent. Sales by Mills past two weeks were probably less than production. Mill activity showed slight decrease. American Cotton is selling below normal parity with Indian.

N. Y. May Highest 6-48 (2-21 p.m.) Lowest 6.37 (10.37 a.m.) (10-29

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 5.

March	6.27+.05
May	6.44+.06
July	6.62+.05
October	6.87+.05
December	7.02+.06
Middling Spot	6.35+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 5.

January	6.13+.04
March	6.27+.05
Middling Spot	6.13+.05

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 5.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	6.11
March	6.22
May	6.38

New York. Noon Call.

January	6.12
March	6.23
May	6.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	77,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 5.

Demand Bills	336.31

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7

Wheat Choice White Karachi.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 5.

London, Jan.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull ton. No Offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull ton. Sellers Jan/Feb. £13/2/6

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/ Continent) Sellers Jan/Feb £12/10/0

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London)ton. Sellers Jan/Feb. £11/7/6

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Hull ton. Paid Jan/Feb. £9/2/6

Linseed, Bombay, London, ton. Sellers Jan/Feb. £12/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers Jan/April 14/6

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Paid & Sellers May/Aug. 16/

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 5.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot Sellers 3-1/2d.

WHEAT—BALSIC EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.

Sellers Jan/Feb. 26/3

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb Cargoes.

Sellers Jan/Feb. 26/6

Wheat South Australian. Parcels.

Sellers Jan/Feb. 26/3

Wheat Cadoe White Karachi Parcels. Nominal.

Liverpool Cotton.

DISTURBING INFLUENCES FROM INDIA.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

To-day's cable received by Reuter states that the fall in prices recorded yesterday in New York was due to disturbing influences from India. The market opened quiet and remained featureless during the early part of the session. Later the market was easier and Egyptians were reduced in values. Fall of New York market yesterday with disturbing outside influences, particularly in India, had depressing effect with prices declining. Business was small and fluctuations were narrow. The market closed quiet at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 5-29d.

East Indian Cotton futures ring was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 points to unchanged. Egyptian Cotton futures were easy and lost 18 to 2 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was dull and declined 25 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Very little doing. Lancashire cloth merchants await before buying.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to less favourable political outlook. New York correspondent reports western operators and Wall Street operators selling. Further failures anticipated. The feeling in New York is bearish.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool market easier on decline in Egyptian.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable:—

"Think further gradual decline New York quite likely but impossible to recommend shorts "side since either constructive development may eventuate though no sign of this apparent yet or movement to sell Currency and buy Commidities may develop owing destruction confidence. Think purchase at present level will show profit ultimately but good chance of buying cheaper next few weeks. For present prefer New York for hedge sales and Liverpool for speculative "purchases."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

	Opening	Closing
January 1932	4.95	4.89—.07
February 1932		4.88—.05
March 1932	4.91	4.87—.06
April 1932		4.86—.05
May 1932		4.85—.03
June 1932		4.85—.06
July	4.89	4.25—.06
August 1932		4.87—.06
September 1932		4.88—.05
October 1932	4.93	4.89—.06
November 1932		4.92—.05
December 1932		4.93—.05
January 1933		4.96—.06
Middling Spot		5.27—.07

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.05
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.17
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.29
Oomra Good	4.77
Oomra Fully Good	4.87
Oomra Fine	5.02
Bengal Good	4.52
Bengal Fully Good	4.62
Bengal Fine	4.72
Scinde Fully Good	4.62
Scinde Fine	4.72
Scinde Superfine	4.82

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

January	6.56
March	6.73
May	6.90
July	7.06
October	7.30
November	7.32
December	7.32
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	6.95

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 5.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	20-7/16
Forward	20-7/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 5.

T T London on Berlin	14.20
T T London on Amsterdam	8.38-1/2
T T London on Brusseds	24.22
T T London on Madrid	39.87
T T London on Milan	66.25
T T London on Berne	17.23
T T London on Paris	85.71
T T London on Prague	113.00
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.36-1/2

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jany. 6.

B. C. RATE—

T T 1/6 1/16

D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 [illegible]

Banks Selling D D [illegible] Jany.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.

Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.

Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32.

Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/2 Jan.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Feb.

Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 15/32. March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—

T T 398.

Banks Selling T T 396.

Banks Buying T T 390.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 637.

Banks Buying D D 670.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 62 3/4.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 141 nominal.

Banks Buying 60 days 128.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 98 3/8.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 131 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 63.

CROSS RATE—

New York London 3.36 1/2 5th inst.

Shanghai London 1/11 9/16 6th inst.

Japan London 2/0 1/2 5th inst.

London Paris 85.60 5th inst.

London Belgium 25.00 5th inst.

London Switzerland 17.25 5th inst.

London Italy 66.25 5th inst.

London Berlin 14.20 5th inst.

London Holland 8.38 5th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.

Gold £4-2-2 4th inst.; £6-2-5 5th inst.

SILVER LONDON—

Ready 20 3/8 4th inst.; 20 7/16 5th inst.

Forward 20 3/8 4th inst.; 20 7/16 5th inst.

SILVER NEW YORK—

Ready 30 1/2 4th inst.; 30 1/2 5th inst.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

3 Mos. 5 7/8 per cent. 4th inst.; 5 13/16 per cent. 5th inst.

6 Mos. 6 1/16 per cent. 4th inst.; 6 per cent. 5th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money Call 5½ per cent.

3 Months 6 per cent.

6 Months 5½ per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

PRESIDENCY-WIDE SWEEP.

(Continued from page 7)

pur; Kalghatgi Taluka Congress Committee, Kalghatgi.

KANARA DISTRICT.

District Congress Committee, Honavar; District Congress Committee, Ankola; Taluka Congress Committee, Karwar; Taluka Congress Committee, Ankola; Taluka Congress Committee, Kumta; Taluka Congress Committee, Honavar; General Committee of the Tupper Hall, Honavar; Taluka Congress Committee, Siddapur; Taluka Congress Committee, Sirsi; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Dhavikeri, Ankola Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Ayersa, Ankola Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Belekeri, Ankola Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Adkhalli, Siddapur Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Hostol, Siddapur Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Yalugar, Siddapur Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Harigar, Siddapur Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Karkisaval, Siddapur Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Kolsirsi, Siddapur Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Vasarkudrigi, Ankola Taluka; Congress Panchayat Committee or Court, Belamban, Ankola Taluka; Volunteer Corps Camp, Bhasgod, Ankola Taluka; Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers Training Shibir, Mundgesar, Sirsi Taluka.

KOLABA DISTRICT.

Kolaba District Congress Committee, Alibag; Alibag Taluka Congress Committee, Alibag; Mahad Taluka Congress Committee, Mahad. Panvel Taluka Congress Committee, Panvel; Karjat Taluka Congress Committee, Karjat; Udyog Mandir, Panvel; Pen Taluka Congress Committee (old), Pen, Pen Taluka Congress Committee (new), Pen; Uran Petha Congress, Uran; Mangaon Taluka Congress Committee, Goregaon, Mangaon Taluka; Vaishva Vidvashram, Sasawane, Alibag Taluka; Konkan Shatkari Sang, Poladpur, Mahad Taluka; Volunteer Camp or Vyayamshala, Jesal, Panwel Taluka; Seva Dal, Versoli, Alibag Taluka.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.

Ratnagiri District Congress Committee, Malwan; Malwan Taluka Congress Committee, Malwan; Organizing Committee, Mahad Taluka Congress Committee, Mahad; Congress Committee, Rajapur; Congress Committee, Shiroda; Maratha Youth League, Shiroda; Taluka Congress Committee, Rajapur; Taluka Congress Committee, Ratnagiri; Youth League, Ratnagiri; Bombay Provincial Commonwealth Boy Scout Troop, Ratnagiri; Taluka Congress Committee, Devrukh; Taluka Congress Committee, Chiplun; Congress Committee, Dapoli; Anjarla Village Arbitration Court, Anjarla; Village Arbitration Court or Panchayat, Shiroda; Congress Committee, Devgad; Satygraha Seva Mandal, Kankavli; Taluka Congress Committee, Khed; Gandhi Seva Ashram, Vengurla; Congress Committee, Sangameshwar; Satyagraha Shibir, Malwan; Masura Shibir, Masura, Malwan Taluka; Association of Marathi Youths Shiroda; Mithbav Shibir, Mithbav, Devgad Taluka.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Hyderabad; City Congress Committee, Hyderabad; District Congress Committee, Hyderabad; Congress Naujawan Mandal or Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Hyderabad; Naujawan Mitar Mandal, Hyderabad; Vidyarthi Samagam, Hyderabad.

KARACHI DISTRICT.

Karachi District Congress Committee, Karachi; Vidyarthi Mandal, Karachi; Sind Provincial Bharat Naujawan Sabha, Karachi; Karachi Bharat Naujawan Sabha, Karachi; Congress Democratic Party, Karachi.

SUKKUR DISTRICT.

District Congress Committee, Sukkur; Congress Committee, Shikarpur; Congress Committee Rohri; Congress Committee, Chak, Congress Committee, Rustam, Shikarpur Taluka; Lajpat Vidyarthi Mandal, Shikarpur; Vidyarthi Samagam, Shikarpur; Mahabir Dal, Shikarpur; Youth League or Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Sukkur; Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Shikarpur; Sunder Shewak Sabha, Sukkur; Sunder Sabha, Sukkur; Sudhar Sabha, Sukkur; Shewak Mandli, Sukkur; Prem Shewak Mandli, Sukkur; Naujawan Brothers' Mandal, Shikarpur; Sri Krishin Shewa Mandal, Shikarpur; Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Rohri; Shewa Mandli, Rohri.

THAR PARKAR DISTRICT.

District Congress Committee, Mirpurkhas; City Congress Committee, Mirpurkhas; Congress Committee, Mithi.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTT.

Congress Committee, Jacobabad.

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

Sahiti Congress Committee, Nawabshahrao; Congress Committee, Halani! District Congress Committee Nawabshah; Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Nawabshah; Congress Committee, Kandiaro; Congress Committee, Tando Adam; Congress Committee, Deparia.

LARKANA DISTRICT.

District Congress Committee, Larkana; City Congress Committee, Larkana; Congress Committee, Kambar; Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Larkana; Boycott Committee, Larkana.

DADU DISTRICT.

Congress Committee, Dadu; Congress Committee, Khairpur Nathan Shah; Congress Committee, Radhan, Mehar Taluka, Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Dadu; Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Sehwan.

INVESTMENT OF POWERS

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 57 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council hereby invests all District Magistrates including the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the powers of the Local Government under section 5 of the said Ordinance.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 57 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council hereby invests all District Magistrates, including the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, all District Superintendents of Police and the Superintendents of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Sind Railways, with the powers of the Local Government under section 9 of the said Ordinance.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 57 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council hereby invests the Superintendents of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Sind Railways, all Distt. Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police and all Sub-Divisional Magistrates with the powers of a District Magistrate under sections 6, 7 and 17 of the said Ordinance.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 57 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council hereby invests all District Superintendents of Police with the powers of a District Magistrate under Sections 10, 11 and 16 of the said Ordinance.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 57 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council hereby invests the Superintendents of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Sind Railways, with the powers of a District Magistrate under sections 11 and 16 of the said Ordinance.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 57 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council hereby invests all District Magistrates including the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the powers of the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Ordinance.

"HARTAL" IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Jany. 4.

The city os observing a hartal except for shops on the Mall and a few shops in other quarters.—A.P.

Arrival Of Maharaja In Indore.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 2.

H. H. Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holker, of Indore with his Maharani reached here to-day after a sojourn of 13 months in Europe. Their Highness were received at the railway station by the State officers, durbaris, and the Agent to the Governor-general in Central India, and went in procession to the old palace. In the afternoon the Municipalities of Indore city and the Residency presented addresses to the Maharaja in the palace durbar hall.

HOLKAR COLLEGE.

In the Holkar college there is good deal of discontent. The under graduates it is said are treated more like school boys than college scholars. The principal has introduced certain stringent measures for regulating discipline. It is learnt that the post-graduate students reading for law came in for severe punishments which was about to lead them to observe satyagraha.

PATILA PROMULGATES ORDINANCE

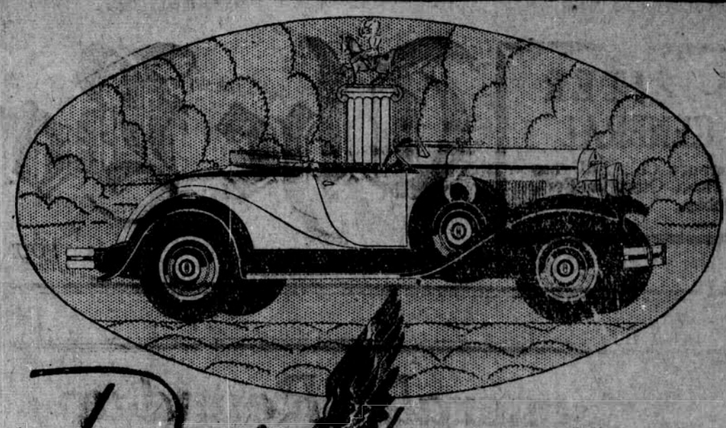
NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

The Maharaja of Patiala has promulgated an Ordinance under which any society which helps terrorists or terrorises or spreads sedition within Phulkian State will be declared an unlawful association. The Ordinance comes into force on January 10.—A. P.

SIR M. SHAFI DELIRIOUS

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

Sir Mohammad Shafi remained unconscious throughout night and his condition continued to cause anxiety.—A. P.



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Hupmobile

Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council hereby invests the Superintendents of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Sind Railways, with the powers of a District Magistrate under sections 11 and 16 of the said Ordinance.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 57 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor in Council hereby invests all District Magistrates including the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the powers of the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Ordinance.

REST HOUSES IN KASHMIR BURNT.

Hindu Shrine Robbed.

SRINAGAR, Jan. 5.

It is officially confirmed that two Government rest houses have been burnt in the mofussil and some images and property have been removed from the Kali shrine by the Mussalmans in Trai. The police have commenced investigations.

The Hindus observed a partial hartal to-day as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest. A bare-headed procession of about 1000 boys started from Amir Akadal and terminated at Shitalnath.

The procession was stopped midway by the District Magistrate who after taking an undertaking from the processionists that the procession would remain peaceful, allowed them to go on. Mahomedans remained unaffected.—A.P.

Jamshedpur Iron And Steel Works.

PRODUCTION FOR DECEMBER

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December 1931 was:—

Pig Iron 73068 tons, Ferro Manganese 3,038 tons, Steel Ingots 52,647 tons, Finished Steel 33,900 tons.

Ahmedabad Millowners On Situation

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Local Millowners Association held to-night, a resolution was passed deploring the "refusal of the common courtesy" of an interview to Mr Gondhi by H. E. the Viceroy and strongly disapproving of the action of the Government in placing under restraint Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Committee also viewed with great apprehension the consequences of the policy of Government through Ordinances, which was destructive of the peace and harmony so essential to the consideration of constitutional problems and the reservation of normal activities of trade and industry.—A. P.

CONGRESS PUBLIC MEETING

LAHORE, Janv. 4.

A public meeting under the auspices of the City Congress Committee was held this evening to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Dr. Mohammed Alam presided over the meeting.—A.P.

"SAVING COUNTRY FROM MISERY AND DISORDER."

Apologia For Ordinance Raj. Wire To Premier.

LONDON, Jany. 4.

"Reuter" learns on good authority that while the Government of India and His Majesty's Government consider that they would be failing in their responsibility if they had hesitated to take prompt and decisive measures against leaders of subversive movement in India, they are nevertheless equally determined not to be diverted from the policy of political advance for India set out in the Prime Minister's statement at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING TO CONTINUE.

The British members of the three Committees foreshadowed in that statement will embark for India on January 15. It is the considered policy of Government to pursue steadily the plan or negotiation with the object of obtaining greatest measure of agreement on constitutional questions and bring to their consideration every leader of Indian opinion willing to co-operate. The two Government's co-operation does not imply blind acquiescence in every act of the Government of India, but that opposition shall be applied through lawful means and not designed to destroy the machinery of Government upon which the safety and tranquility of India rest. While an alternative constitutional organism is being brought into existence, Government will carry out without hesitation its responsibilities for order in India and call for support of every Indian who desires to guard the country from widespread disorder and misery.—Reuter.

Chittagong.—Military and Naval detachment with a big gun and military band, numbering 600, marched through the principal treets on Tuesday morning. The marines were from H. M. S. Effingham, which carries the Naval Commander-in-Chief. Crowds watched the route march.—A.P.

Calcutta.—Damage stated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50,000 has been caused by a fire which broke out on Tuesday evening in the Atlas Jute Press, Cossipore. The fire originated in a two-storied assorting godown containing about ten thousand maunds of jute.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has Its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1932.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India
J12

General Round-up Of Congressmen In The City.

"NO COMPROMISE."

Two Dangers That Country Will Have To Avoid.

SJT. VITHALBHAI ON THE WAY TO THE PRISON SAID:—

"I desire to court imprisonment most gladly and most cheerfully", said Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in a farewell message which he gave to a "Chronicle" reporter just before his arrest.

The ex-president of the Assembly was busy packing his jail kit coolly smoking his non-British cigarette while Superintendent Smith was waiting for him to be marched to the Police Headquarters.

In his message Sjt. Vithalbhai said: "I would appeal to the country to concentrate more on the intensification of the boycott movement than on any other part of the Congress programme. This weapon in my opinion is invincible and is bound to create conditions which would make it impossible for Britain to resist our demands except at the risk of grave consequences to herself.

"If in carrying out this programme we are all required to go to jail or undergo sufferings however severe let us do so gladly and cheerfully.

"I would however warn my countrymen against two real dangers which loom large on the horizon against which they must guard themselves. They are:—

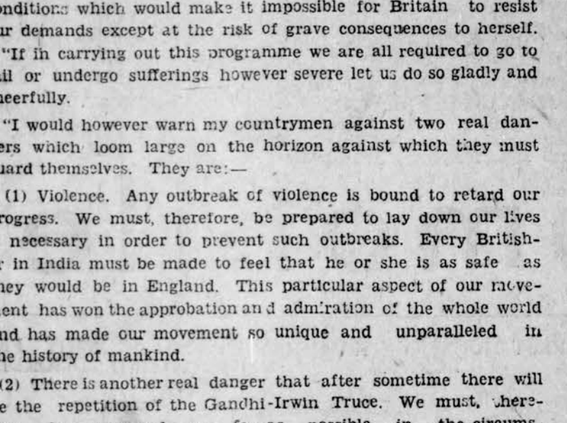
(1) Violence. Any outbreak of violence is bound to retard our progress. We must, therefore, be prepared to lay down our lives if necessary in order to prevent such outbreaks. Every Britisher in India must be made to feel that he or she is as safe as they would be in England. This particular aspect of our movement has won the approbation and admiration of the whole world and has made our movement so unique and unparalleled in the history of mankind.

(2) There is another real danger that after sometime there will be the repetition of the Gandhi-Irwin Truce. We must, therefore, be prepared as far as possible in the circumstances, to organise and educate public opinion to prevent the Working Committee of the Congress from entering into acts of compromise inconsistent with the goal of complete independence. We must remember that we are fighting not for Dominion Status or partnership with Britain with or without safeguards, but for fullest freedom of our country.

"Holding this view I desire in courting imprisonment most gladly and most cheerfully to dissociate myself from the resolution of the Working Committee which provides that the Congress is prepared to offer co-operation, if some relief is given in respect of certain Ordinances and if the right of the Congress to prosecute our claims in further stages of the R.T.C. is conceded.

"Let us once and for all make this fight a fight to the finish no matter the cost, the consequences and the privations. May Gold help my countrymen."

AMONG THE VICTIMS.



MUNSHI, NARIMAN, ABIDALLI, BRELVI.

THE ORDINANCES

Their Object

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The object of the Ordinances are:—

(1) To arrest Congressmen and confiscate their funds and other moveable property

(2) To make picketing of all kinds, including peaceful picketing, unlawful thus getting over the difficulty experienced on the last occasion when a High Court declared peaceful picketing lawful.

(3) Rigorous control of the Newspaper Press and

(4) Definition of molestation and picketing is made so comprehensive as to render anything smacking of anti-British activity as unlawful and punishable.

The Indian public feeling against the Ordinances was given expression to by Dr. Ansari, when he declared that any number of Ordinances or repression could not compel Indians to buy British goods and, therefore, the movement for freedom was bound to grow strong corresponding to determination of people to boycott British Goods.

EARLY MORNING "BAG" OF ORDINANCE VICTIMS.

Nearly 57 Arrests Including 7 Women.

LEADERS' PARTING MESSAGES.

The Ordinance Raj in Bombay was heralded on Wednesday morning when in the early hours the police officers detailed for rounding up Congress workers were on the march.

THE FIRST ARREST.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-President of the Assembly was the first to be arrested. He was "bagged" by Superintendent Smith.

The newspaper sleuth-hounds amongst whom the first were the "Chronicle" men, who were hot on the track of the police, were in Mr. Vithalbhai's drawing room. The veteran politician who was coolly smoking his "non-British cigarette", as he emphasised it, cordially received the police officer.

MESSAGE TO NATION.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel before marching with the police officer gave a parting message to the nation in which he exhorted his countrymen to guard against two dangers—outbreak of violence and repetition of Gandhi-Irwin pact.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Nagindas Master were the next to be rounded up.

HOW THE ARRESTS WERE EFFECTED

VITHALBHAI PATEL.

The round up of Congress workers continued from day break till late in the morning. Superintendent Simons paid an early visit at Nariman's residence and woke him up from slumber. He was then put in a car and conveying to the Head Police Office.

Mr. Simons also arrested:—
Dr. Prabhu, and Mrs. Kamalabhai Prabhu both of whom are suposed to be silent

Congress workers.

Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar,
Mr. I. S. Patel, a Corporation
Mr. Govind Shankar Kanthi.
Mr. Mathradas Trikamji formerly a treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee was arrested at his residence by Superintendent Bird.

Deputy Commissioner Mr. Sharpe raided the Congress House at the Girgaum Back Road and arrested Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Jayant Dalal, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" Mr. J. C. Maitra a member of the B. P. C. C. and Mr. Babu Javeri also a Congress worker.

In Girgaum the Lamington Road Police effected the arrest of Mrs Avantikabai Gokhle at her residence at Bhatwadi. Prof. Gharpure, formerly a Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. Ramdas Pratap and Mr. Manibhai Desai, were also apprehended.

In Gamdevi the victims of the Ordinance were:
Mr. and Mrs. Munshi,
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas,
Mr. Mukund Malaviya,
Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas.
Mr. K. K. Menon and
Mrs. Perin Captain.

The police party visited the residence of Mr. Mulraj Karsandas but he was not found there A similar experience awaited the police at the residence of Dr. M. H. Gour, Secretary of the Nationalist Muslim Party. The police searched the house and removed a national flag. Later Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was arrested from this place.

Miss Dilshad Sayad, an ex-editor of the Congress Bulletin and a member of the Hindustani Seva Dal was arrested by Inspector Savant of Nagpada Police Station. She was removed to the Police Headquarters by Inspector Bhatkal.

Superintendent Nayampalli of the Dongri Section awoke Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy at 6 a.m. at his residence at Yousuf Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon.

At about the same time Mr. M. K. Mehta, a pleader residing at Mandvi was similarly arrested by Inspector Vanjara attached to the Pydhoni Police Station.

All the arrested persons were detained at the Police Head Quarters near the Crawford market where they will remain till they are removed to jail.

NO IMMEDIATE TRIAL.

The arrests have been effected under the new Ordinance and it is stated that there will be no trial for at least a fortnight.

The arrests started at 4-30 a.m. and lasted till 8 in the morning. The police have however not yet completed the work and the round up of "wanted" persons is likely to continue till a late hour in the day.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

In the 1931 Examination of the Trinity College of Music, conducted by Mrs. Pereira, L.T.C.L., of the Tutorial School, all the students scored good marks, many getting honours (both in practical and theoretical sections). There were no failures.

"Muslims Will Not Fail India."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi on the eve of his arrest said:—

My friend Sir Mahomed Yakub has in the name of Islam issued a statement asking Muslims not to join the national movement for freedom. I do not think any Muslim could have insulted his religion more flagrantly. Islam enjoys on every Muslim never to tolerate slavery. The issue before Muslims in India is clear. The dictate of their religion as well as the call of their country demands that they should be more active in the non-violent struggle for freedom which the Congress has inaugurated than any other community. I have no doubt my co-religionists will not be found wanting in this hour of trial.

"CHRONICLE" EDITOR ARRESTED.

S. A. BRELVI SURRENDERS.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Chronicle" for whose arrest, the police called at the "Chronicle" office was not found in the office at the time. Later he surrendered himself to the police at the Police Commissioner's Office at 9-30 a.m.

"Good morning Mr. Brelvi greeted Mr. Pettigara and asked him to see Mr. Wilson. After the order was read he was taken to Byculla jail.

"PEOPLE CANNOT BE CRUSHED."

Mr. Munshi's Parting Message.

Mr. K. M. Munshi interviewed just before his arrest said:—

The Government that wants to crush the legitimate aspirations of the people has no right to our co-operation. The people are ready for a fight and whatever the Government may do their spirit is not going to be crushed. This time it is going to be the final struggle and I have no doubt that victory will be soon ours.

LEAVE THE RULE OF IRON HAND TO WILLINGDON.

British Press Comments

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Warm approval of the Government of India's policy is expressed by the "Daily Telegraph," which says that the authorities are amply justified in their claim that they are fighting the battle of all the future Governments of India in crushing the menace to established rule. "It is no easy road to repress with one hand and conciliate with other, but it is the only one leading to goal."

LEAVE IT TO WILLINGDON.

Gandhi has invited arrest, according to an article in the 'News Chronicle" by Mr. Robert Bernays, because, instead of condemning the terrorist activities he has done nothing but make plaintive references to the iniquity of the Ordinances designed to throttle them. "Whatever can be said against the policy of Iron hand, it will under Lord Willingdon be at least efficiently administered".—Reuter.

MRS. LILAVATI MUNSHI.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

ARRESTS AT A GLANCE

The following is the list at a glance of arrested persons till Wednesday evening:—

K. F. Nariman,
Vithalbhai Patel,
Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya,
Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.
Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale,
Mrs. Perin Captain,
K. M. Munshi,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas,
Abid Ali Jafferbhoy.
Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan
S. K. Patil.
Nagindas Master,
D. S. Babrekar,
S. A. Brelvi.
Krishnaji Deshpande.
Motichand Kapadia,
Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar.
Miss Dilshad Sayed.
K. K. Menon.
Prof. Gharpure.
J. C. Maitra.
Jayant Dalal.
T. R. Naravne.
Ramdas Pratap.
Manibhai Desai.
Mukund Malaviya.
Purshottam Tricumdas.
N. B. Parulkar.
Babu Jhaveri.
Mrs. Lilavati K. Hansoti.
Mrs. Umabai Godekar.
Sardar Jamiat Singh.
K. M. Mehta,
Mathradas Tricumji.
Y. J. Meherali
Gunvant Kapadia,
K. B. Kubal,
R. K. Achrekar,
Jinabhai P. Joshi,
B. N. Meheshri,
B. S. Gaikwad.
D. D. Mehta,
I. S. Patel.
B N Tharaykar.
Govind Shanker Kanthi,
Mulraj Karsandas,

79 ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

Congress House Occupied.

LIST INCLUDES NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY, AND NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

Also Youth Leagues Akali Dal, Sikh Association & Parsi Rajkeya Sabha.

VOLUNTEER CORPS & PHERIS BANNED: POWER TO SEIZE BUILDINGS.

The Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary, dated Tuesday (5th instant) but received in this office on Wednesday at 11-45 a.m. states:—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that certain bodies of persons heretofore or at present known as Congress Committees, Mandals, Sabhas, Sanghs, Ashram Dals or Volunteer Corps, or by some other names, as more particularly specified or described in the schedule hereto annexed, or having their headquarters in or operating from or in places or areas also specified or described in the said schedule.

and also certain bodies of persons heretofore or at present known by the name of volunteers operating or working under the general direction or management of the bodies mentioned above or any other persons.

hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said associations," are engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, and that they constitute a danger to the public peace:

Now in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that every one of the said associations, whether continuing under the same or altered names or ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under any specified person, and every branch thereof established, maintained, operating or working in any place or area in the City of Bombay are unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

(Name or description of association and Situation.)

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Girgaum, Bombay.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

(a) Estate and Finance Sub-

(continued on page 8)

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